PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
STANDARD Milk

No. 53,893.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P. M. 1906.				
15th Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	8986	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6602		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	8986	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9905
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	8986	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6808
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *5th September 1905.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 396.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

97 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5021	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
CILICIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	22nd Dec.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	29th Dec. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5021	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 250
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above any Rs. 380 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	3026	Greived	21st Sept.
* SULTAN	3884	Burmeister.	5th Oct.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 30TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
WAROONGA	2,513	Mon. 17th Sept.	4 p.m.	Veraval. Mangrole.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur 13th Sept.	10 a.m.	Outch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKHLA," 5,288 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	11th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th September, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	8th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	L.de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5305	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1060 or £n. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,005	28th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passage apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 53, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU	4809	Lapraik		15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4495	F. Pyne	18th Sept	20th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4793	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navani Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
AGENCIES:
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

CALCUTTA
DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs. 14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" " 18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" " 27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" " 27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs. 17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" " 4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

The List is NOW OPEN and will CLOSE at 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1906.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000.

Divided into 100,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above, 55,000 Shares have already been privately applied for, and the remaining 45,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 per Share on Application
Rs. 15 per Share on Allotment.
Rs. 25 per Share two months after Allotment.

The remaining Rs. 50 per Share will be called up in such amounts and at such times as to the Directors may, from time to time, seem fit; but no Call will exceed Rs. 25 in amount, and there will be an interval of not less than three months between any two Calls.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT., (MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., *Bombay*), *Chairman.*
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, KT. (MESSRS. J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co).
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, BART.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, ESQ. (MESSRS. TATA & SONS, *Bombay*).
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ. (MESSRS. KHATTAU MAKANJI & Co., *Bombay*).
LALUBHAJ SAMALDAS, ESQ. (*Bhownuggur*).
KHETSEY KHIASEY, ESQ. (MESSRS. HEERJEE KHETSEY & Co., *Bombay*).
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, ESQ. (OF THE FIRM OF HURNUNDRAI RAMNARAIN, *Bombay*.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, ESQ. (*Moonim of* RAJAH BAHADUR SEWLAL MOTILAL, *Bombay*).
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, ESQ. (MESSRS. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co).

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

BROKERS:
MESSRS. TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

It is intended that the main operations of this Bank shall be confined at the outset to the internal trade of India.

It is believed not only that there is ample scope for a Bank of this kind, but that there is a very pressing need in the Trading Community for a larger measure of the financial facilities which such a Bank would afford; and that there is every prospect that, if worked on sound principles and under prudent and careful management, such a Bank, while supplying a need to and conferring a boon on the people of India, would at the same time itself become a prosperous and lucrative concern.

Although, however, the present intention is to confine the main operations of the Bank to the internal trade of India, it is not intended to limit the powers of the Bank to those operations alone, nor to prevent it in any way from undertaking hereafter any business whatsoever which it may be empowered to undertake by its Memorandum and Articles and which the Management may consider likely to prove fruitful and profitable.

It is specially desired to call attention to the fact that the Memorandum and Articles of Association contain a prohibition against making advances upon mortgage, or in any other manner, upon the security of immoveable property or the documents of title relating thereto, similar to that which is contained in the Presidency Banks' Act and also a prohibition against making advances on shares in Joint Stock Companies other than shares in Companies the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Government of India.

The Directors are also prohibited by the Articles of Association, except with the sanction, of a resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting, from engaging in operations in Foreign Exchange and from making advances on the Debentures of Joint Stock Companies, except Debentures the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government of India.

Subject to the above observations, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank have been drawn with the intention of giving power to carry on any and every kind of Banking business in the widest sense of those words.

The aim of the Board of Directors will be above all to do a safe business which will give a safe return and to establish the reputation and credit of the Bank on a firm and sound basis.

If the Board can succeed in these objects there cannot be a doubt that a safe, steady, and reliable profit will be assured to the Shareholders.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank may be inspected at the office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and every person applying for a Share or Shares in the Bank, or to whom any Share or Shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained from the Chairman of the Bank at the office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay; from the National Bank of India Limited, Bombay: from the Solicitors of the Bank—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Hornby Row, Bombay; and from Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurjee, Brokers, 51, Apollo Street, Bombay.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying Application Form which should be sent, together with the amount payable on application to the Directors of the Bank at the address appearing on the form.

If no allotment be made to an applicant, his deposit will be returned to him without reduction: and if a partial allotment only be made to him, the surplus of his deposit will be applied towards the payment of the Call payable by him on allotment.

DATED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SASSOON DAVID,
CHAIRMAN.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
THE DIRECTORS OF
BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on shares in the abovenamed Bank and I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Bank's Prospectus, dated the 7th day of September, 1906, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and after allotment to pay the balance of Rs. 90 per share as provided in the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares, and I agree to hold the said shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Bank.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full .....
Address .....
Occupation or profession .....
Date .....
Signature .....

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—

A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.

The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2¼ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES,
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CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS:
RICHARD H. FETT, Esq., *Bombay*—CHAIRMAN.
J. C. R. NABERT, Esq., *Bombay*.
G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., of MESSRS. PANDURNATH MARTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*.
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—MESSRS. FETT & Co., *Bombay*.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
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BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 5,71,[illegible] on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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FOR
THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

II. A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

III. A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN; BOARD of DIRECTORS, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc. and copies of testimonials.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT
WILL BE HELD
ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
"TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA,
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any member of the Service or the Public requiring it (in the shape of oral advice or written representations to the authorities) to mutual advantage. Fee moderate, according to time taken up.

Apply to F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 13th and 14th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

THE abovenamed Gentleman, who died in Poona, on the 16th day of August, 1905, was formerly resident in England, but many years since he came to India and established the business of PHILLIPS and Co., and subsequently became the Managing Director of Phillips and Co., Limited, of Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, Wholesale Druggists and General Merchants. From time to time Mr. Phillips visited Poona, where he had a house, and from 1895 till his death he resided there, he paid occasional visits to Ootacamund, where he owned property and also to Calcutta.

Any person having any Will or Testamentary document of deceased made since the year 1896, or knowing of the whereabouts of same, will oblige by communicating with MESSRS. CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., Solicitors, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING.

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(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

All we ask is a Trial.

WE GUARANTEE:

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Moderation in Price.
Perfection of Fit.
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COMPLETE SUIT IN FIVE HOURS.

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BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000,
To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.
Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,
Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS,

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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TO-DAY.

WE PUBLISH

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF

A NEW AND THRILLING

SERIAL STORY

ENTITLED

"FLIES IN THE WEB,"

BY

FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Gryal," "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which is one of the best he has written.

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In Time for

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ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

AS THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th September, 1906, are Gazetted Holidays, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares will be issued, between such of the Stations to which this concession has been extended as are situated in the Bombay Presidency, from WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, till MONDAY, the 17th September, 1906, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon of the following Tuesday, the 18th September, 1906.

A. MUIRHEAD
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

SHROFF & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. DHIRAJLAL PANACHAND, the Agent of the Company, having resigned, Messrs DAYABHAI LEHERCHAND and VRAJLAL THAKERSI have been APPOINTED JOINT Agents of the Company in his place from the 8th September, 1906.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
POONAMCHAND KARAMCHAND,
Chairman.

BOMBAY, 10th September 1906.

NOTICE.

SHROFF & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have, owing to my ill-health, RESIGNED the post of Agent of Messrs. SHROFF & Co., Limited, and the Managership of Messrs. SHROFF & Co., from 8th September, 1906.

DHIRAJLAL PANACHAND.

BOMBAY, 10th September 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI BAKU, daughter of SHAH DAMODERDAS KAHANDAS and wife of MAGANLAL KAHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, married, doing household business, Deceased.

BANCHHODDAS VARJIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed, deceased ..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid. This sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the year of our Reign.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 6th day of September, 1906.

Messrs. HIRALAL & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Sub-Manager.

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WANTED a thoroughly experienced 2nd CLASS PASSED ENGINEER, for Cotton Factory. Apply, stating pay wanted, to HARAUKHROY GOBINDRAM KHURJA, U.P.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN for two months at least, prospects of permanent employment. Apply sharp stating salary expected No. 7738 Advt, Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

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M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share List and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1 1-6 per year including Postage.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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ESTABLISHED 1867.
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STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Ages.	20	25	30	35	40
Assurance	Rs. 2,666	2,376	2,106	1,846	1,591

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FRE

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Reales	87 2-4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-3	=	"
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	88 3/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/8	=	+ 3/16
7 months hence	31 1/2	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	68 1/8	=	+ 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·83 1/2	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 "	=	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 "	=	—unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 "	=	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1/4 "	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8 "	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £800,000 for various places.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £80,000.
Gold to Calcutta £10,000.

WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—Steady.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/2 Sept.-Oct. sellers easier.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/8.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Ootton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		quiet
Total Sales		4,000
Spot		5·48
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 11/16
Sold on speculation and for Export		500
Imports		5,000
Futures closed		quiet

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·96	4·94	4·94
—2	—4	—4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·93	4·97	4·99
—4	—4	—4
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·01	5·01	5·04
—4	—4	—4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	19,000
Do. last year	33,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·80
Futures, month of Dec.	9·07 + 1
Do. month of March	9·28 + 1

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 1/2
Futures, month of Oct.	9·05—1
Do. month of Dec.	9·07
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	16,000
Total visible supply	1,100,000
Do. do. East Indian	128,000
Do. Quantity in sight New Crop	1,200,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	36,000
Do. Sold on speculation	1,000
Do. Sold for export	1,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	54,000
Do. Actual Exports	2,000
Do. Week's Imports	20,000
Do. Stock	3,61,000
Furats Stock	16,000
Afloat American	50,000
Do. Indian	6,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8 Sept.

Cotton	191 bales.
Wheat	9,239 cwts.
Linseed	1,201 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	786 "
Gingelly seed	221 "
Poppyseed	173 "
Groundnuts	379 "
Castorseed	1,310 "
Rice	5,300 "
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	5,880 "
Mowrasseed	156 "
Gram	1,113 "
Joowar	1,265 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The following are the total shipments from Bombay in August of the articles named :—

	bales.
Cotton	47,476
Wool and Goat hair	6,406
	cwts.
Linseed	118,904
Rapeseed	59,124
Gingellyseed	5,925
Cottonseed	92,960
Castorseed	66,542
Poppyseed	67,419
Mowrasseed	30,164
Other seeds	4,408
Myrabollams	46,990
Wheat	39,388
Manganese Ore	23,320
	Tons.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 27,43,863	Decrease
Other Deposits	" 16,61,609	Increase
Subdries	" 67,588	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 60,256	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	" 33,883	do
Credits on Securities	" 4,21,450	do
Loans do.	" 14,1 885	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	" 19,21,735	do
Balances with other Banks	" 36,162	do
Sundries	" 14,115	do
Cash	" 2,21,987	Decrease

The decline in cash is caused by a decrease in Public money of 27 1-2 lakhs an increase in Trade demand of 2 3-4 lakhs and a decline in Bank's investments of 1 lakh.

The fluctuations advised in Liverpool and America are very slight. Our local cotton market has improved about Rs. 2 per candy for new crops owing, to a rather better enquiry, and a moderate business is reported to have taken place in the bazaar on Saturday night and Sunday. An export home is also reported to have been buying. The demand for spot cotton is on small lines and only a moderate turnover has taken place, at about previous rates.

Rupee paper has declined about 2 annas and, closes quiet. Sterlidgtexchange is firm.

The following are closing quotations for shares :—

Petits	Rs. 3,807 1/2	Oct.
Davids	" 532 1/2	"
Jamsheds	" 230	"
Morarji Goculdas	" 2,970	"

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16d.
Do.	6 do	do.	1s. 4 7/16d. to 15/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.	139 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	160
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	218
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97·4
1st Settlement, 1st October	97·4

Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	188
Do. fine	Dec.	"	187
Do. fine	Jan.	"	186
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	201
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	211
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	186
M G K A fine	"	"	198
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	174
M G Broach good	"	"	225
Broach Do. do. fine	Mar.	"	212

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	Nil.

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·96	4·92	4·92
—2	—2	—2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·93	4·95	4·97
—2	—2	—2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·99	5·01	5·03
—2	—1	—1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st Sept. 1906, as compared with the statement of 8th Sept. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 1. Rs.	Sept. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,07,39,278	90,24,193
Public Deposits at Branches	56,93,535	45,83,735
Other Deposits	7,01,21,742	727,83,351
Post Bills	8,440	7,590
Sundries	17,41,425	18,09,082
	Rs. 10,74,23,420	10,74,07,971
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,62,190	1,25,01,954
Other authorised Securities	33,45,886	33,12,301
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,04,70,910	1,05,49,460
Loans do.	1,26,02,720	2,27,52,035
Bills discounted and purchased	2,19,98,904	2,39,12,939
Dead Stock	3,35,010	3,35,010
Stamps and Stationery	3,923	3,924
Balances with other Banks	10,62,210	10,98,161
Sundries	1,06,359	1,22,874
Cash	2,93,34,438	2,33,13,451
	10,74,23,420	10,74,07,971

THE HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

MESSRS Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. writing from Hongkong on August 24 report on the Yarn Market as follows :—

Our last report was dated the 10th inst and this one is dated, as usual, a fortnight later, but it does not in fact cover the whole of the fortnight, as will be seen presently.

History repeats itself in all conceivable departments of human activity, and that will be the verdict pronounced when events that have transpired during the fortnight have become known. It was about October, 1890, that the foreign merchants dealing in cotton yarn grew disgusted with the lax system, or rather no system, that was then allowed to prevail in Hongkong in the matter of clearance in yarn already sold and laft uncleared almost adinfinitum. The foreign merchants thereupon then met together and took a concerted action and new rules of business were adopted on the 1st day of November, 1890, which have been in force to this day.

The first week of this period witnessed a somewhat similar achievement mutatis. This time the ball was set rolling from the other side. Our Chinese friends had been so chokefull by reason of their enormous purchases during the last six months that they found free breathing a difficult task and their system required the serious attention of the physician. They themselves hit upon a remedy which has been accepted and adopted as a sure cure-all. But they thought of holding a consultation upon their case and they invited the aid of their foreign confreres and the latter were only too willing to co-operate. A meeting was accordingly held on the 16th inst at which both Chinese and foreign merchants and their representatives were present. The Chinese were certainly fortunate in being represented by such an able spokesman as Mr. Wong Kam Fook of the Firm of Messrs. Kaong Hing, who proved an excellent exponent of Chinese ailments, sims and desires. As a result of such meeting a resolution was proposed and, after some discussion, unanimously passed with a view to relieve the Chinese dealers of their haavey and high-priced holdings. Foreign merchants have agreed not to sell a single bale for full one month (up to the 17 of September next) either in Hongkong or any other market and the Chinese have on their part agreed to co-operate in such suspension of business, and all earnestly hope that the arrangement thus come to will be faithfully carried out by all concerned, merchants and brokers, principals and agents, Chinese or Foreigner. But the Chinese have granted a special privilege. They haue accumulated stocks on hand and they must go rid of them, and to get rid of them they must sell them to their country buyers and, although all business is suspended, they have been granted a concession to manipulate as freely as they can their own present holdings. That is all we have to say in our to-day's report, which may well be considered a barren report.

Sales which are reported in this circular were effected before the 16th of the current month, afterwards no sales have been done.

Sales during the past fortnight :—150 bales of No. 10s; 454 bales of No. 16s. ; and 500 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 1,100 bales.

Arrivals per steamers Gregory Apear, Laisang and Catherine Apear (from Calcutta) and Banca. Silesia and Oceana (from Bombay) of about 5,500 bales for this port and clout 10,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shangai and coast Ports about 1,300 bales.

Unsold Stock.—Estimated at about 78,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—Estimated at about 60,000 bales.

Cotton.—Sales of about 230 bales were reported at 823 to 824 per picul.

No business is reported in Local as well as Japanese yarn.

Exchange :—We quote, to-day, as under :—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	160 per cent.
"	Demand	" "	160½ "
London	T. T.	" Sh.	1. 1 11/16d. = 8
"	Demand	" "	2 1/4d. = 8
Shanghai		" Tls.	72½ = $100.
Silver		"	30¼ per oz.

THE INDIAN COAL TRADE.

Anything connected with coal trade is just now interesting to many folk says the Calcutta commercial corespondent of the *Pioneer* so it may be specially noted that the exports for July were 95,739 tons, as against 71,211, tons in 1905, and 55,694 tons in 1904, the quantities for the repective periods of four months being 421,196 tons, 380,211 tons, and 214,448 tons, satisfactory figures and bearing evidence to the expansive nature of the trade. Ceylon is our best customer but the Straits Settlements have worked up to an easy second, *vice* Japan retired, at all events temporarily and let us hope permanently. As far as trade goes 1st month quite kept up the reputation of the past, inasmuch as over 260,000 tons were shipped away as against 197,000 last year, the total stemer on the berth being 43. In the share market, however there has been a different tale told, August setting with an eclipse of the coal boom to a great extent. Various causes have been at work, but the final stroke was given when Banks declined to advance any mere money on coal shares, thus destroying the sinews of war in very many cases, where the gamble has been carried on entirely on borrowed money which some Banks are too ready to advance. So far there is nothing actually in the nature of a serious slump, t ut any further rise of a purely speculative nature is certainly checked for the time. Almost all shares are lower on the week ; some very considerably so, *Aldih* being down to Rs. 150 ; *Hurriladih* to Rs. 102; *Raneegunge* to Rs. 138, and *Standard* to Rs. 18-8-0 ; *Bengal* stands at Rs. 800, and is quite steady. There have already been one or two auction sales, and these are likely to increase in number before long, though the present comparative ease is in the money market is all in favour of the holders.

"ALWAYS LANGUID & IRRITABLE."

Young Lady's Chronic Indigestion cured by Bile Beans.

A "Herts and Essex Observer" reporter has just investigated a case of more than ordinary interest to sufferers from indigestion. Miss. Ada, L. Mansfield, of 19, Tamworth Road, Heartford, told the reporter how she had suffered from indigestien and how Bile Beans had completely cured her.

"I had always suffered from indigestion," she said "but during the last two years it was much worse. I was never without a dreadful gnawing pain in my chest, and I dare not eat a piece of meat or any solid food. For some time I lived on liquid food, but this gave me pain just the same. I was always languid and irritable, and always woke up with a nasty taste in my mouth. At times my face flushed and burned uncomfortably.

"I often went to the doctor, who relieved me for a time, but the indigestion always returned. On the last occasion I couldn't get relief, and when I had taken seven bottles of medicine, I became disheartened, for I got worse. At last I thought I would try Bile Beans, as I had read such a lot about them. I bought a bottle of Beans, and took one after each meal, and two at night. In four days the pains had almost all vanished. I finished the bottle of Beans, and have not since had any pain. I am quite well now, I can eat my food with a good appetite, have no bad taste, and my work is a pleasure." Bile Beans are invaluable for ailments of the digestive organs. No substitute is "just as good" as Bile Beans.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bile Beans at Re 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices: Re. 1/2 and Rs 2/8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE :—Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 11th Sept, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON—September 1, at Thandiani, the wife of Captain A. H. Babington, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

DALY—August 24, at Carroll Ville, Kasauli, the wife of Sergeant C. Byrne Daly, S. and T. Corps, of a son.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. Quinn desires to thank his many kind friends for their sympathy in his bereavement. As the letters and telegrams received were too numerous to answer individually, he trusts they will therefore accept this his grateful acknowledgement.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m. ; High water 4-35m., 4-2a. ; Low water, 10-38m., 10-48a.

A NAWAB IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal arrived in Bombay yesterday, attended by sixteen followers, and has put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

A REFRACTORY BOY.—The Superintendent of the David Sassoon Reformatory, reported to the police that on Saturday morning, Samsoo Hosein, a boy of 14, an inmate of the Reformatory escaped from the place by cutting a hole through the roof of the store-room and then jumped over the wall. The lad was undergoing a sentence of six years, passed on him in May of 1902.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—There was a meeting of the members of this Association in the quarters of Mr. Abdul Razak, on Saturday, when the following scientific papers were read : (1). On diseases of Conjunctivæ. (2). On the outbreak of Cholera in the Lady Northcote Orphanage. The members took a lively interest in the discussions that followed after the papers had been read. Mr. P. S. Ramachandrier gave a short account of the opening of the Branches at Bangalore and Madras. Mr. Abdul Razak was 'At Home' to the members.

MUSIC AT THE S E, G, HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Vol's String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malladaine, Band-master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Cadiz ..... Valverde
Ein Idyll	Waldesfastern ..... Czibulka
Selection	The Spring Chicken ..... Monckton
Valse	Beautiful Danube ..... Strauss
Selection	The Girl from Kay's ..... Caryll
Cake Walk	Bean Brummel Rastus Brown ..... Thurban

A CHINESE DIVER'S END.—Mr.P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, yesterday, concluded the adjourned inquest concerning the death of Chang Sung (32), a Chinese diver in the employ of Messrs. Lowther and Co., Contractors, at the Government Dockyard. From the evidence it appears that the deceased was in deep water in the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 5th instant. The man who worked at the air-compressing machine discovered a sudden fall in the gauge glass, and he signalled the men to help Chang Sung out of the water. But before he could be brought to the surface he had been suffocated, and he expired shortly after he was brought ashore. The jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by asphyxia, caused by an insufficient supply of air to him while diving from accidental causes.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following eight candidates of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas have been declared successful at the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Examination in Book-keeping and Accountancy. Examination held in May last at the Elphinstone High School under the direct supervision of Government :—Mr. Balkrishna Himatram Mehta, Mr. Chunilal Gulabdas Munim (B. E. & C. I. Railway), Mr. Chunilal Manekchand Parikh, Mr. Girdharlal Mathuradas Jambusaria, Mr. Kakal Bhudhardas Shah, Mr. Mohanlal Sakarchand Mehta, Mr. Muljibhai Bhogilal Shah, Mr. Vithaldas Purshotam Kapadia. All the candidates of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas have been declared successful at the Clark Civil Service Examination in Book-keeping and Accountancy. Examination held in March last :—Mr. Chunilal Manekchand Parikh (First Class), Mr. Vithaldas Purshotam Kapadia (First Class), Mr. Balkrishna Himatram Mehta, Mr. Chandoolal Ghelabhai Lakdawalla, Mr. Ghanasham Ramchandra Raje, Mr. Girdharlal Mathuradas Jumbusaria, Mr. Kakal Bhudhardas Shah, Mr. Motilal Gulabdas Khandwalla, Mr. Mohanlal Sakarchand Mehta, Mr. Thakordas Dharamdas Clerk. The following candidates from Dawe's College of Commerce passed the examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce in the respective subjects as laid down below :—Teachers' Commercial Education Diplomas :—A. A. Dharamsey, Book-keeping and Accounts.—Lal Chand (in London), S. F. Tity (Distinction), H. V. Dasadin I. D'Chuna, E. T. Dracott, N. V. Joshi, B. J. Kotkar, P. N. Pereira. Commercial History and Geography.—D.M. Captain. Methods and Machinery of Business.—Lal Chand, (in London), I. D'Chuna, P. N. Pereira, S. F. Tity, A. Dharamsey. Commercial and Industrial Law.—R. F. Bam, S. F. Tity, Lal Chand, (in London). Banking and Currency.—Lal Chand (in London).

UNFORTUNATE BROTHERS SUFFOCATED.—Yesterday in Tandel Street, in Kamatipura First Lane, Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest concerning the deaths of Ali Akbar Hassan and Sadek Hassan, tea shopkeepers in the vicinity. The deceased were brothers and slept in their shop on Saturday night. They closed the front and the back doors and windows of their shop. There were two "sigris" in the shop which were kept alight with charcoal. On one of these "sigris" was placed a pot of boiling water for preparing tea. Early the next morning the milkman, who usually called at the shop to supply milk, knocked at the front door. He received no reply from within. He went to the back door and knocked hard at it. But he got no reply to his knocks and ultimately he pushed open the back door. He entered the room and found it full of smoke. The air in the room had become so hot and heavy that he could hardly breathe. He then raised an alarm and the police was communicated with. The first deceased was found dead in a chair and the second lying dead on the floor. Dr. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, found in the case of both deceased "sigris" usually considered characteristic of carbonic monoxide gas poisoning. He believed the death was due in each case to that cause. The jury recorded a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ROADS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—I had occasion to travel the other day by the Malad-Marwa Road in Salsette as I was told that it was in a bad condition. I preferred to foot it and dispensed with the conveyance awaiting me. I had not gone far when I discovered my mistake. The road is full of hollows, hillocks and other irregularities, and I suffered much inconvenience in consequence. Will these few lines attract the attention of the authorities ?—Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

RESULT OF THE WEST INDIANS' TOUR.

World's Walking Record Beaten.

BRITISH CHESS CONGRESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

WITH their failure at Sheffield Surrey have lost all reasonable chance of securing championship honours. Even supposing they win their return match against Northamptonshire, which starts to-day, and Derbyshire and Middlesex are beaten at the Oval, their percentage will only be 65·21. On the other hand, Yorkshire have now only Gloucestershire and Somerset to play, and it is scarcely likely that last year's champions will go down before either of these counties, notwithstanding the fact that the Gloucestershire batting has been greatly strengthened by the inclusion of C. L. Townsend, whose first appearance this season was marked by a wonderfully fine innings of 214 against Worcestershire on Monday. Provided the Northern county escape defeat, they are bound either to retain the honours which they so brilliantly won last year or share them with Kent. It will be noted that if Kent beat Worcestershire at Canterbury this week, and also succeed in winning their engagements with Middlesex and Hampshire they can rise to the level on which Yorkshire stand to-day. The positions of the three leading clubs are now as follows :

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Percentage.
Yorkshire	22	16	2	3	14	77·27
Kent	19	13	2	4	11	72·22
Surrey	25	16	4	5	12	60·00

By their defeat at Brighton yesterday Notts have fallen from 63·65 to 50·00, while Lancashire, by losing to Middlesex, have dropped from 47·36 to 40·00.

The promise of an exciting finish at Sheffield was far from being borne out. First rate all round cricket won the game, but the Yorkshiremen were fortunate yesterday in finding the Surrey batsmen quite out of form. After a dry night the wicket at Bramall Lane was in good condition, and the task of getting 216 in the last innings did not seem likely to present any serious difficulty. Surrey, however, broke down very badly indeed. They never looked like making the runs required, and after losing their first three wickets for 19 were all out for 113, the innings being over in two hours and a quarter. As might have been expected the crowd yesterday was not so large as on Monday or Tuesday, but 10,084 people paid for admission, bringing the aggregate for the three days up to 46,909. The receipts for the match amounted to £1,448.

With an easy victory over Northamptonshire (the county was defeated by 155 runs) the West Indians brought their tour to a close. They are playing this week, one of the games being commenced at Uttoxeter to-day, but these matches are not included in the regular programme. Altogether the visitors took part in nineteen matches, of which they won seven, lost ten, and drew two. Of the thirteen matches counted as first-class they won three, lost eight, and left two unfinished. Their best performance, even though the county was not fully represented, was their victory over Yorkshire at Harrogate a little more than a fortnight ago. They improved very much as they went on, being a much stronger side during the last few weeks than they were in June, and with their full record they have little reason to be disappointed. They were not good enough, however, to prove an attraction to the public. S. G. Smith carried off the honours of the tour, scoring 1,107 runs and taking 116 wickets. His slow bowling earned him praise from many good judges of the game. The following scores of 100 and over were hit for the West Indians : S. G. Smith (2)—140 v South Wales, at Cardiff, 100 v Hampshire, at Southampton. P. A. Goodman (2)—107 v Northamptonshire at Northampton. 102* v Yorkshire, at Harrogate. G. Challenor—103 v Notts, at Nottingham. O. H. Layne—106 v Essex, at Leyton. (* Not out.)

At the Bath Cycling Club's sports, A. T. Yeoumans, a native of Leicester, but now resident at Swansea (also a member of the Swansea A.C., and the present holder of the two miles' amateur walking championship) accomplished a wonderful performance by winning the one mile open walking handicap, from scratch, in the fresh world's record time of 6 min. 19 3-5 sec. He covered his first quarter mile in 1min. 23 sec., half a mile in 3min. 22-5 sec., and three-quarters of a mile in 4 min. 40 2-5 sec. The previous beats for the mile were 6 min. 26 sec. by G. E. Larner, at Brighton, on July 13, 1904, and the professional record of 6 min. 23 sec., accomplished at Lille Bridge on June 1, 1874. Yomans, who is 5ft. 7½in. in height, weight 11st. 2lb., and will be 30 years of age on the 4th of next November, was trained for the occasion by old Tom Gregory. The winner walked fairly all the way, despite the tremendous pace at which he travelled. He took the lead 300 yards from home, and beat the second man, G. W. Poole, of the Polytechnic Harriers, 245 yards start, by 40 yards. F. Farmer, of the Abergavenny H. and A. C., 140 yards start, was third. In order to make up the full distance of a mile Yeomans started 4 yards behind scratch. Other events at the same meeting included a 100 yards invitation scratch race in which the Essex quarter-mile champion, H Sutton Harmer (Southend Harriers) was successful by a few inches from H. J. Pankhurst (Salford H.) in 10 3-5sec., with A. H. Healey (Blackheath H.) a close third ; a 120 yards hurdles handicap, which Healey won from 13 yards behind scratch in 18 1-5sec ; and a half-mile level cycle race for the Tempest Challenge Cup, valued at 50 guineas, which Ernest Payne, of Worcester, made his own property on Saturday by winning for the third consecutive occasion in 1min. 15 1-5sec.

The members of the British Chess Congress and their friends assembled at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, for the last time, the immediate object being the distribution of the prizes won during the previous fortnight. The President of the Federation, Sir John Thursby, Bart., occupied the chair, and in the course of his address urged chess players throughout the country to remember that the success and development of the Federation was in their hands. The work, he said, could not be carried on by any committee or any small class of people. If the Federation was to live, chess players must show their active interest in it, and try and make it the central governing body of the chess world of England. The Congress has been remarkable for the close finishes in its principal competitions. For three-quarters of the time it hardly appeared likely that Mr. Atkins would retain the trophy won last year at Southport. At Hastings, in 1904, Napier and Atkins tied for the honour well ahead of all other competitors, Napier winning on the play off. At Southport Atkins led throughout, and was certain of first prize before the last round was reached. In the tournament just over Atkins lost some ground at the beginning, and was hard pressed at the close. Still, against so strong a field, his score of 8½, made up of seven winds and three draws, was a very fine one. He lost only to Shoosmith, and except in his game with Mercer, where he certainly had a decided let off, he was never in difficulties with any other player.

Michell played throughout with his customary skill and judgment, while among the best games in the tournament will be found those with Mr. Wainwright as winner. Lee, after drawing several games in the early days of the struggle, finished with a succession of creditable wins. Shoosmith and the Reverend W. C. Palmer played a fine, if somewhat uneven, game. Blackburne was unfortunate in falling just half a point short of a prize. Among the new-comers to these tournaments Mercer and Hamond thoroughly justified their selection. Some excellent games were played in the Ladies' Championship tournament, and so close was the result that the committee awarded an extra prize to Miss Watson. It is curious that the three competitors who distinguished themselves also at Ostend finished in precisely the reverse order to that reached in the latter tourney. At Ostend Miss Ellis was first, Mrs. Anderson second, and Mrs. Herring third ; at Shrewsbury Mrs. Herring is first, Mrs. Anderson second and Miss. Ellis third. In the other tournaments the most noticeable feature was the performance of Shories, who won the Minor Tournament at Ostend, and has therefore a strong claim to be admitted into the ranks of acknowledged chess masters. He was necessarily excluded from the higher competition at Shrewsbury on the score of nationality, but he made quite easy work of the "first class" amateurs opposed to him. Next year's congress will probably be held in London, the arrangements being largely entrusted to the London League. Rumour speaks of a big function at the Crystal Palace with not only a tournament for chess-players, but also "living chess" and much other pageantry for the general sightseer. These are matters, however, for very careful consideration by the committee, for anything like failure would be disastrous indeed.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 11 1856.]

We have received a printed statement of the Home Accounts of the East Indian Company for the year ending 30th April last, with estimates for the current official year, as laid before Parliament in accordance with Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. chapter 85. Some notes from these returns may interest our readers.

The actual receipts into the Leadenhall Treasury during the year amounted to £5,776,408 and the disbursements thence to £7,112,436-15-0.

The large items of receipts and disbursements are those on account of the various Indian Railway Companies. Under the former head we have the following :—

Indian Railway Companies :

Instalments of capital under their respective Deeds of Contract with the East India Company :

	£.	s.	d.
Great Iddian Peninsula Railway	761,500	0	0
East Indian Railway	1,715,423	8	6
Madras Railway	801,356	10	0
Scinde do.	265,644	10	0
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	258,583	7	1
	£ 3,802,277	15	7
On account of Debenture Bonds issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	134,600	0	0
	£ 3,936,877	15	7

Under the head of Disbursements appear the following :—

Indian Railway Companies ; engineering expenses and establishment charges, &c.,

Great I. Peninsula Company	227,195	16	5
East Indian Railway Company	1,040,137	5	6
Madras Railway Company	571,074	6	2
Scinde Railway Company	55,891	14	8
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company	40,448	14	1
	£ 1,934,747	16	10

Interest on the Capital of the Indian Railway Companies under their respective deeds of contract, including interest on debenture bonds :

	£	s.	d.
To the G. I. P. Railway Company	52,286	11	11
To the East Indian Railway Company	190,600	6	10
To the Madras Railway Company	42,510	18	6
To the Scinde Railway Company	6,502	12	5
To the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company	5,141	11	2
	£297,042	0	10
	£2,231,789	17	8

Thus it will be seen that the receipts on account of the railways during the year exceeded the disbursements by £1,705,087-17-11.

The Railway instalments to about 70 per cent. of the entire receipts in Leadenhall Street ; the disbursements on account of the Indian Railway Companies to only about 30 per cent. of the expenditure.

In an account of the "debts and credits in England of the Government of India on 1st May 1856" we find the following statement of Railway Capital remaining in the Company's Treasury at the latest dates to which the balances had been adjusted :—

East Indian Railway Company ; Capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 29th February 1856, the latest period to which accounts have been received	£1,626,845
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company ; Capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of the Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries, up to the 31st December 1855, the latest period to which accounts have been received	1,147,842
Madras Railway Company ; capital remaining in Company's treasury in England, deducting sums drawn in India in exc

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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LONDON IN BOMBAY.

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"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1906.

GERMAN TRADE IN EGYPT.

PUTTING aside, for the moment, all that is thought and said and written about Germany's aims in the East of the Mediterranean, it is possible to learn some useful lessons from her commercial progress in Egypt. The annual statement of the progress of the land of the Nile, published earlier in the year, showed that, while on the whole, England had fairly maintained her commercial position, being still far away at the head of all countries having commercial relations with Egypt, yet her progress had not been comparatively as great as that of Germany in the last five years. The fact is so undesirable, considering that it is British enterprise which has brought the country up to its present standard, that the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, has treated the subject at considerable length in a series of articles extending over some months. In the August number the writer dives deeper into the forces at work and analyses several points which have, hitherto, been somewhat ignored. To every country, endeavouring to force a way into established trade, two courses are open. It may either undersell its competitors or grant more liberal terms, and should both methods be possible through the advantages of cheaper labour and freights, the effect cannot be long in making its appearance. Taking the question of price and putting on one side all considerations of labour export, rebates and quality of workmanship, the writer in the Egyptian *Journal* argues that the German has been greatly assisted by his Steamship Companies and by the better facilities he possesses for granting through rates from the factory to Egyptian ports. There are six principal lines running from England to Alexandria, apart from the coal carrying service, and all these are formed into a ring keeping to fixed freights. The German lines, on the contrary, have been all in active competition, with obvious benefit to the German manufacturer. Recently it was announced that these lines, the Atlas Company of Bremen, and the Sphinx, and German Levant Lines had come to an understanding but there has been a rate-cutting war for many years and it has served its purpose by permitting of further reduction in prices in the campaign against Anglo-Egyptian commerce. It is, says the writer, practically impossible for a merchant or agent, who requires a rate *ex* English port for some special article, to obtain a quotation on this (Egyptian) side from the steamship company, it being necessary to refer such enquiries to England. The representative of a German house, however, can not only immediately assertain the charge from a German port but also, by merely referring to a freight book, quote a through rate from almost any station in his own country to any port in the Levant. This advantage is certainly one of some moment when a buyer requires a prompt quotation. Another point which certainly bears upon the question of price is the fact that the German manufacturer is, in many instances, more willing to deal direct with Egypt than his English *confrere*. The latter often argues—and with some show of reason—that it is better to sell to a well-known Home merchant than to run the risk of making bad debts through an agent in Egypt." But it must not be forgotten that in such cases, the British manufacturer's goods are handicapped by having to pay an intermediate profit before being placed on the Egyptian market. The German, of course, saves this profit, and though he may make certain bad debts, he trusts to recoup himself by means of a larger turnover. There are many who dispute the liberality of the German, but it is hard, to reconcile this with the undisputed fact that German trade has been the greatest factor in bringing about the very undesirable state of long credits now so prevalent in Egypt. To win trade the German is by no means averse to the evil which may bring good and by straining his capital to the utmost he has crept in by means of the weakness of human nature. But Egypt is by no means a country where indiscriminate credits can be given, and during the past year or two the number of German creditors figuring in the failures dealt with by the Egyptian Courts has been largely on the increase.

The third factor mentioned in the article is one which has played an important part in the development of Germany's trade with Egypt. It is, of course, the question of supplying the shapes, sizes, and patterns which the market requires, rather than the goods the manufacturer primarily wishes to sell, *viz.*, those he turns out to fixed designs. The readiness of the German and the reluctance of the British manufacturer to alter his patterns, etc., have already been commented upon in the pages of the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, and the writer does not, therefore, say anything further on the subject beyond relating an example which recently came under his notice. In conversation with an English firm of Commission Agents, who represented a German lace house, it was gathered that their manufacturer had at one time refused to supply black lace, but on it being pointed out to him that the market required the same, he promptly altered his processes to meet the demand. In order to avoid any inaccuracy in quoting the above in the pages of the *Journal* the writer asked the agents to kindly confirm the conversation, and the following is an extract from their letter :—"Finding that black lace was being sold in large quantities, we wrote our manufacturer asking him if he could possibly manufacture black lace as well as white, to which he replied that he could not. Some time after, one of our customers offered us a good order for black lace, and we forwarded the offer to our manufacturer, pointing out that there was a good business to be done in this line, and urging him to take it up. In a very short time we had a reply saying the offer had been accepted, and that he had decided to commence manufacturing black lace.—I am quite sure that the goods are manufactured by him, and are not bought from another house."

Having treated the whole question of German trade in Egypt—so far as imports are concerned—in an impartial manner, we may now ask ourseves, coucludes the writer, without fear of a charge of bias being levelled at us, whether the bogie of German competition, which is so often brought out by merchants and agents, has at present any really strong ground for existence. Frankly speaking, the answer is in the negative, and the opinion is expressed that the so-called "evil" is rather overrated." For the first time Germany, in 1904, exceeded a million pounds in her sales to Egypt, or nearly 5 per cent. of the total imports, but last year the figures dropped to 4·4 per cent. In iron and iron goods alone is there, as yet, any reason to fear German competition if proper efforts be made to stimulate British trade. Without this item Germany's trade with Egypt amounts to but 3·6 of the whole, but the efforts which have increased the trade from practically nothing to £ 1,020,269 in twelve years must be reckoned with. England has not yet lost the Egyptian trade and with care to conform to requirements, is not likely to do so. For one million a year the German manufacturer has given lessons in how to please the Egyptian trader and if these be turned to account the money will not be ill spent though it is hardly satisfactory to have to acknowledge that it was necessary the lessons should be learned at all.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to the official returns there were nearly a million paupers in England and Wales at the beginning of this year, pauper being the official term for everyone in receipt of public relief. The actual number was 926,741 and the whole figures for last year show that there had been a decline in the later months of that period so that the present year opened with 0·6 per cent. less paupers than last year. Although the exact population on January 1st is not known, the Registrar-General estimates that of England and Wales to have been 34,152,977 in the middle of last year and, taking this as the basis of calculation, the proportion of paupers relieved on January 1st was one in thirty-seven or 27·1 per thousand, while in London alone the proportion was 31·7 per thousand. Remembering the desire to depopulate London largely with the idea of filling the country districts, it is interesting to note that the counties in which pauperism shows the highest increase in the present, as compared with the previous year, are, for the most part, counties with a largely rural population ; while the counties showing the most important decrease include some of the more populous urban or industrial centres, in which also the increase in pauperism recorded in 1905 was most noticeable. The decrease in the pauperism of the urban counties corresponds with the improved conditions of employment in the principal industries which marked the latter part of 1905. In the building trade, however, there was considerable lack of employment, and the coal-mining industry, affecting particularly the districts of South Wales and Monmouth, showed less improvement than others. Both in the country generally and in London in particular women contribute most largely to the number of paupers. So far as London is concerned the increase in pauperism in 1906, as compared with five years before, has been most marked, both in the east and central districts, and it is further shown by the increase in insanity since 1872. There has been a large and steady increase in insanity throughout the country. The actual dealing with this must necessarily come under the Poor Laws, but it is so clear that much of the insanity is directly attributable to pauperism that something more far reaching than ordinary relief must be devised. Despite the fact of the great distress in several rural districts there are plenty of parts of the country ready for more workers. But this will not absorb all those who must be dealt with and probably a rearrangement of the rural population would more than absorb the districts where there is a shortage. On the other hand the colonies have work for an unlimited supply of labour, the filling of which would be to the benefit of not only the individuals but of the Colonies themselves and the Empire. The time will eventually come when the able-bodied pauper must be amenable to law for the benefit of his country and the sooner drastic measures are adopted for the reduction of pauperism by deportation under good auspices the better will it be for the nation.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE telegrams received through Reuter relating to China must both be read as part of the same idea. On the one hand is official life struggling to gain possession of the most valuable rights in relation to her Customs, on the other hand the lower classes endeavouring to repeat the rising of six years ago. There does not seem to be any reason to apprehend any such calamity as that of 1900, but there is every indication of strong pressure in the Celestial Empire being brought to bear to make our position in the Treaty Ports untenable. How utterly futile is such a movement needs no comment. Through the bravery of a German Lieutenant, who opportunely arrived on the scene of the Yangtse Valley outbreak, there was a successful breaking up of the gang and disposal of their leader with the aid of Chinese soldiers, who, it would appear, were not too anxious to act on their own initiative. Rumours report unrest in the interior and, though those on the spot do not fear a general rising, they should serve to show that there must be no reduction in the Chinese garrison at present. The matter of the Customs is more serious. Despite emphatic denials, both in China and England, there is little room for doubt that the intention is to assume control of the Imperial Maritime Customs and to evade the agreements entered into. So long as the old control remains intact, so long are the loans which have been made guaranteed. But as soon as China takes control must these loans be seriously affected. The four Departments of the new Board, controlling Foreign duties and taxes, native duties and taxes, opium duties and taxes and miscellaneous duties and taxes, comprise the whole of the functions of the old Board. British capital has been invested on the security of the promise secured by Government, and Government has now no option but to require a continuance of the old conditions.

RABIES IN BOMBAY.

IN another column we draw attention to the prevalence of rabies in Bombay. It is, by no means, a new topic to introduce to the public, unfortunately it is so old that many have become accustomed to it and ignore it. But that does not alter the fact that the inhabitants of the city are running a very great danger day by day. That there have been sixteen dogs convicted, so to speak, of rabies quite recently we readily believe, but it is obvious this must be but a tithe of the number suffering in the streets and living as a menace to those who go near them. Within the last few days a pathetic case has come to light in which a woman has been bitten by a dog proved to be suffering, yet who is unable to afford the expense of going to Kasauli for treatment. It is hard to conceive a more painful case than this in which the lack of the necessary money may mean indescribable agony to the victim. It is to be hoped that some means may be quickly found for sending the woman to be properly treated at the Pasteur Institute and, if it be impossible at the public expense, through the authorities, we hope there are those who will step into the breach. If there be anyone who doubts the danger which exists in Bombay, it is only necessary for him to drive through some of the main streets to realise it. The police are supposed to see that pariahs are captured and destroyed, but, as we point out elsewhere, this task is both difficult and dangerous, and it is high time that another definite and more effective crusade be made against the poor beasts which are a misery to themselves and a danger to the public.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia" with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

WE regret to announce the receipt of a telegram in Bombay reporting the death of Mr. L. A. Wallace senior, the senior partner in Messrs Wallace & Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 9th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant, daybreak.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. China, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 9th instant. The same Company's s.s. Austria, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay *via* Calcutta on the 8th instant.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th August 1906, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1905 of 122,014, maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 21,179 in the earnings.

MADRAS will have to look to its laurels in the forthcoming Rugby Football Tournament. The Calcutta team, which leaves for Madras on the 21st instant, is a strong one and has an unbeaten record in Calcutta this season.

COLONEL MEAD, on his return from furlough, will take up the substantive post of Resident of Baroda, displacing Major Pritchard, who will relieve Colonel Melville who is going on leave as commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

WE have received from Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co. a pamphlet entitled "Municipal Reform in South India," a reprint of articles on the subject which appeared in the *Indian Review*. The articles in question, we learn from the preface, have been prompted by a desire to supplement a similar series that recently appeared in the *Madras Mail*, which, in the opinion of the author, "did valuable service in drawing public attention to the crying evils of the present system of Municipal administration in the Mofussil.

THE sericultural exhibits in the Bangalore Museum have been enriched by a valuable collection of silk cocoons and eggs presented by Mr. Odzu of Tata's Silk Farm. Results of cross-breeding between the local worm *(Bombyx mildionaris)* and French worm *(Bombyx mori)*, extended over four generations, are well exemplified in the collection and should provide an object-lesson to visitors who are interested in sericulture.

HIS Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley who has already shown his interest in the Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale, presided at the Founder's Day ceremonial on Thursday, and delivered an interesting speech in the course of which he made a very sympathetic allusion to the absence of the Principal the Rev. A. W. Atkinson, and to the readiness with which Major-General Simpson, C. B., had stepped into the breach to supervise the work of the School during Mr. Atkinson's absence.

Sir Henry and Lady Farrington, who have been making driving excursions on Dartmoor during their honeymoon, proceed early next month to Bengal, where Sir Henry will resume his duties as an officer in the Woods and Forests Department of the Indian Civil Service. His English home is near Dunsburst, Kent, where his mother still resides. He was married last month to his cousin, Miss Dorothy Maria Farrington, of Hele, Moreton Hampstead.

THE death is announced of Major-General R. H Inglis, of the Indian Army. He entered the Service in 1858, becoming lieutenant the same year. In 1868 he was appointed captain, in 1875 a major, in 1877 lieutenant-colonel, in 1881 colonel, in 1894 major-general. He was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List the following year. He served with the Bhootan Expedition in 1865-66, receiving the medal with clasp, and in the Afghan war in 1879, when he was granted the medal.

THE Kiel correspondent of the *Globe* says :—It has been decided that the armour-plating of the new large battleships and armoured cruisers which are to be built for the German Navy shall be increased considerably, as compared with the armour-plating used on the warships now afloat. In the battleships built of recent times the armour-belt has been used at the water-line throughout the vessel's length, while in the case of the earlier vessels only the after-part was armour-plated to protect the propeller. In increasing the armour-plating special attention is to be paid to the armour protecting the substructures of and machinery connected with the numerous fighting turrets. Another lesson learned from the experience gained in the Japanese war is to be turned to account for, as a protection against submarine mines and torpedoes, all the new German warships are to receive increased protection from armour-plating along their bottoms and all over their surface below the water-line.

SANDWICH had a remarkable and very unpleasant visitation of flying ants on Aug. 21. What is described as looking like a black thundercloud advanced out of the fog which overhung the sea in the afternoon, crossing the sandhills and spreading itself over the town. Then, descending, the cloud proved to consist of millions of small-winged insects. Pedestrians covered their heads with handkerchiefs and fled into shops and houses. The insects descended in thousands upon horses and vehicles, but soon the streets were entirely deserted and they were left in possession, while a family councils were held to devise a plan of destruction. Water was quickly resolved upon, and this was thrown into the streets from the doors of shops and residences. The river Stour was covered with a thick black layer of the insects, and they overspread the streets like confetti. The town had not speed itself from the plague when darkness fell. The heat at the time of the visitation was intense.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

SYNOPSIS OF BYGONE CHAPTERS.—Jacob Tawse, a Hebrew money lender, is found by the caretaker of his offices, Mrs. Zeal, apparently murdered. A woman's stocking stuffed with sand is found in the office, and in the presence of several witnesses Tawse rouses up sufficiently to utter words which arouse suspicion against Rebecca Mendoza, his niece. The second chapter introduces us to Mrs. Benhillo's boarding house, where a meeting takes place between Marion Wallace and her lover Roland Carver, whilst Marion's father, Sir Athelstan, is absent, attending the inquest on Tawse. Marion speaks of Tawse as having been her father's old school fellow. Roland Carver appears to be hiding some trouble. Roland presently receives a visit from Owen Mallett, a solicitor, who is the suitor favoured by Sir Athelstan for his daughter's hand. Mallett had frequently assisted Tawse in business, and from knowledge thus gained accuses Roland's brother of forging Tawse's name to a bill. As a prosecution had been about to take place, he suggests that Fred Carver was the murderer. He endeavours by means of threats to extract a promise from Roland to withdraw his suit in regard to Marion. Sir Athelstan evinces peculiar regard for a governess engaged, at Mallett's instigation, for young Dick Wallace, his orphaned grandson. A stormy interview between Roland and Sir Athelstan concludes by the latter undertaking to withdraw his opposition to Roland's suit on condition that he discovers Tawse's murderer. Roland applies for assistance to his friend, Jack Werner, who proves to have a personal incentive in endeavouring to track the murderer. Some papers belonging to Tawse are found by Werner in Roland's desk. They refer to Mrs. Benhillo, who is called in and acts very strangely during the interview, although it is evident she did not hide the papers. Werner commences his investigation by a call on Mrs. Zeal, from whom he obtains a scrap of purple embroidery as a clue. He then visits old Miss Mendoza at Maida Vale, and discovers that Rebecca's companion on the night of the murder was Harriett Lizard, the governess.

CHAPTER IX.

THE UNFORESEEN HAPPENS.

When Miss Mendoza pronounced the last name Jack expected to hear, he dropped his pocket-book on the carpet and stared more frankly at his hostess than good manners warranted. "Why do you look at me like that ?" asked the old lady uncomfortably.

"Harriet Lizard, your cousin's friend," repeated Jack slowly.

"Is there anything surprising in that ?"

"It is the most astonishing thing I ever heard," replied the young man soberly. "But then I am new to the detective business."

Miss Mendoza stared in her turn. "And pray what has Miss Lizard to do with the detective business ?" she demanded.

"Oh, I don't say that she has anything to do with the crime, but it is strange that she should become governess to the grandson of the man who benefits by the death of Tawse."

"What," Miss Mendoza sat very up-right and struck her cane emphatically on the floor.

"You don't mean to say that Harriet has become a governess ?"

"I do, and to Sir Athelstan's grandson Dick, who has just arrived from India. What was Miss Lizard previously ?"

"She was, and is, a singer," rejoined the old woman slowly. "This is the first I have heard of the governessing. Not that I know anything about Miss Lizard's business, or about Miss Lizard herself for the matter of that."

"I don't understand."

"That is most probable. Miss Lizard—Harriet, as I have fallen into that way of speaking about her from hearing Rebecca constantly talking,—is a singer on the concert platform. I don't approve of a woman singing in public myself, and so I have had nothing to do with her. She is Rebecca's friend and not mine. I have never oven set eyes on the woman."

"Lizard," murmured Werner, who did not pay attention to half this speech. "Where have I heard that name before."

"You have seen it in a programme probably."

Jack cast up his eyes, and remembered how the same idea of knowing Harriet Lizard's name had crossed his mind when Roland had first mentioned her existence. Now he was endeavouring to recall his reason for this persistent thought. Miss Mendoza assisted him unconsciously.

"She was not very well known I believe, although Rebecca said that she had a good voice. But then, so had Rebecca herself. I always thought that Miss Lizard might induce Rebecca to go on the concert platform herself, in which case," added the old dame very determinedly, "I should certainly have cut Rebecca out of my will."

"Your cousin seems to be unlucky as regards wills."

"Pooh. Because Tawse altered his will that does not mean to say that I shall change mine. Rebecca has always behaved well, and she shall have my money, and jewels I don't suppose she will murder me for the sake of either," and Miss Mendoza screwed her face into a weird smile.

"No, I don't suppose she will," murmured Werner mechanically. "Oh!" he jumped up briskly with almost a shout and drew down a reproof from his hostess.

"Don't shake my nervous system to bits," said she fretfully. "I can't be upset in this way at the age of seventy-five. What is the matter ?"

"I know where I saw Harriet Lizard," explained Werner eagerly. "At a small music-hall in West Hampstead. She sang two ballads, very well, and was a tall, dark, handsome woman, rather—rather—"

"Rather Jewish you would say," interrupted Miss Mendoza coolly. "If you will open the upper drawer of that Indian cabinet, and bring me an envelope you will find there, I shall show you something which the police would give much to see."

Rather puzzled, Werner crossed the room, opened the drawer, and took out a square blue envelope, which he passed to Miss Mendoza. She produced therefrom a large photograph, with the photographer's address clipped off, and placed it in Jack's hand. He beheld a slender, and stately woman, admirably gowned, who looked like Esther the Queen. A smile played on her lips, and she held a bunch of flowers loosely in her hand. "By Jove, how handsome," said Jack approvingly, "is this Miss Lizard ?"

"It might be as far as looks go. It is Rebecca."

"Oh ! I thought the police wanted a photograph, and you refused to give them one. In fact you said that your cousin had never been photographed."

"Quite right," said Miss Mendoza calmly.

"Knowing in my own mind that Rebecca is innocent, I was not going to set the police on her track. That is the only photograph in existence, as long ago Rebecca got the plates from the photographer, whose name need not be mentioned, and destroyed them."

"Why did she do that?"

"H'm" Miss Mendoza shrugged her lean shoulders. "I can hardly say. She didn't want to be photographed, she said, and a year ago destroyed the plates of that one; the only photograph she ever had taken. I kept that one copy which she gave me at the time, and when she wanted it back I refused to give it up. But this is not the point," went on Miss Mendoza. "If you have seen Harriet Lizard, the singer, you should recognise her from her resemblance to Rebecca," and she pointed to the portrait still in Jack's hand.

He tried hard to recall the exact looks of the woman he had heard singing in the West Hampstead music hall, but could only do so faintly. The singer, he remembered in a confused sort of way, was tall, and dark, and Jewish. The cousin of his hostess, as represented in the photograph, was also tall, and dark, and Jewish. "Although there is not much sign of the Seal of Jacob there," said Miss Mendoza, who was peering over his shoulder like an old witch, "but then Miss Lizard, like Rebecca, was only half a Hebrew."

"And you never saw her ?"

"Never," said Miss Mendoza emphatically. "I am a proud woman, and I have no notion of mixing with those who earn their bread in public."

"It is an honourable profession, that of a singer," urged Werner.

"I daresay it is, " rejoined the hostess tartly ; "all the same, I do not mix with that class of people. Rebecca met this Harriet Lizard at her uncle's house and wanted to bring her here. Although I refused, the two girls became great friends, and Miss Lizard, as I understood, took a house in St. John's Wood."

"Do you know the address ? " asked Jack, who had picked up his pocket-book.

"Saracen Road. I fancy. Number twenty-five," replied Miss Mendoza very promptly.

"Surely, when your niece disappeared, you sought out Miss Lizard for an explanation ?"

"I did. I drove round myself, and learned that Miss Lizard was absent on a concert tour in the country. But I suppose she did not find it pay, and so has taken up this governessing. I left a letter at her lodgings, asking if Rebecca had gone with her to the theatre on that night, but received no reply."

"Why did you not tell the police ?"

"What—and have the police hunting down Rebecca? Certainly not. I don't think you are so wise as I thought, Mr. Werner."

"Pardon me. I see. But now that you know Miss Lizard's whereabouts—"

"I'll write to her at Sir Athelstan's house at once. Will you furnish me with his address ?"

"It is at the Hove, Brightou, but I can't be sure of the exact number, or even of the road. However, I'll ask Roland Carver—"

"Frederick Carver, you mean."

"No I don't. I mean my friend, Roland Carver, who is as good a fellow as Fred is the reverse."

Miss Mendoza thumped with her stick, and her eyes snapped fire. "I didn't like the face of that young man at all," said she angrily. "Besides, the impertinence of his coming to me to ask for the address of Miss Lizard."

"Fred did that ?" asked Jack, on the alert at once.

"He did. It seems the young donkey—and that he is—heard Miss Lizard singing at Oxford—"

Werner nodded.

"—And fell in love with her. I believe, from what he declared, that he obtained an introduction to her. At all events he admitted having known her for quite six months."

"But if Fred knew Miss Lizard all this time," argued Jack, paying little attention to this last speech, "he must have known of her address ?"

"He did—at Saracen's Road. But he went round there to-day, and found that she had left—for this governessing, I suppose, although young Mr. Carver does not know of that. The landlady sent him to see me, as she knew that Miss Lisard was a friend of Rebecca's. Of course I could tell him nothing, and I did not know what had become of the woman, until you appeared. Humph ! I suppose now I'll be able to learn where my cousin is."

"You don't seem to mind much," said Jack, marvelling at her composure.

Miss Mendoza snapped her fingers. "Mr. Werner," said she, energetically sitting up, "during a long life I have learned that worrying is worse than useless. I know in my heart of hearts that, however black things may look against Rebecca, she is innocent. This being the case, and knowing her to be a clever girl, I am quite sure that she has gone into hiding until such time as she can prove that she is guiltless."

"I daresay ; but she should have written to you."

"I agree with you there, but I never expect gratitude from anyone."

"It is a shame," assented Jack cordially, "but what do you think took place on that night ?"

"How should I know," snapped Miss Mendoza, rendered irritable by a vivid memory of her wrongs. "I didn't follow the girl."

"Do you think she went to Tawse's office ?"

"Well, yes, admitted the other slowly. "Of course, she declared that she was going to the Piccadily Theatre with Harriet Lizard. Still, knowing that myself and Jacob were not friendly, she might have visited his office on the sly."

"But she also was not friendly with Tawse."

"Quite so, and therefore she might have gone to make up the quarrel. Rebecca was not the girl to loose money if she could help. And then, Mr Werner, if she found her uncle dead, the very fact that they had quarrelled would make her leave the office secretly, lest she should be accused of the crime."

"Hum! her flight hints at a guilty conscience. If she was innocent she could have faced the worst."

"The worst is not so easy to face," observed Miss Mendoza grimly.

Jack pondered a few minutes. "How could she change her dress?"

Miss Mendoza turned on him with a snap like a dog at a worrying fly. "Does that mean you fancy she came here to change, and that I have concealed her in my house? If you think that, you think wrongly, Mr. Werner. She never came near this place. Had she returned I should have made her face that worst you talked of just now. No ! I fancy she went back to Harriet's rooms in Saracen Road, and there change into some costume less likely to attract the notice of the police. She and Harriet are of a height, and have much the same figure, therefore a dress of the one would fit the other.'

"In that case—"

"It's all theory mind," interrupted Miss Mendoza quickly.

"An excellent theory. I had better question Miss Lizard."

"It will be as well, things can't go on like this. And let me know what transpires. I want to see Rebecca again. I presume you will go to Brighton ?"

"To-morrow or the next day," assented Werner rising. "It doesn't do to let the grass grow under one's feet in a case of this kind. But in the meantime I'll trot round to Saracen Road, and hear what the landlady has to say."

Miss Mendoza nodded, and leaning on her crutch accompanied him to the sitting-room door. But take care, Mr. Werner," she warned him. "If the police come to know of your doings there will be trouble."

"I'll keep my mouth shut, and my pores open," laughed Jack, and shook hands. As he went away, he glanced back to where she stood in the doorway an uncanny, crooked figure in the vivid red dress.

Although it was perfectly dark, and tolerably cold when Jack emerged from the house, he kept to his purpose, and stepped along briskly in the direction of St. John's Wood. This suburb is no very great distance from Maida Vale, and after making enquiries from a friendly policeman, Werner soon hit upon Saracen Road. It was a quiet lane, with a rural aspect, by reason of the trees surrounding the houses, and the high brick walls. Before number twenty-five stood a four-wheeler, piled with boxes. A lady leaned out of the window, talking earnestly to a man. In the light of a near lamp, Werner caught sight of their faces, as he passed swiftly. The sight of the woman's face, coupled with a memory of the portrait, startled him not a little. "Rebecca and Mallett," breathed Jack.

While he deliberated the cab drove away.

(To be continued on Thursday.)

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TENDERS have now been invited by the Admiralty from private firms for the construction of the two 36-knot ocean-going destroyers provided for in the new British Programme. The design of the vessels is practically that of the five ships of the same speed which are being built on the Tyne, the Thames, and the Solent. These boats are in addition to the 12 coastal destroyers, tenders for which are at present under consideration. Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead, are building the 36-knot experimental boat.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th July, amounted to Rs. 3,186, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 267. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 14th of July were Rs. 6,486, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 195.

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

ANOTHER BOXER RISING

Plucky Work by a German Officer.

TRAVELLERS IN DANGER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

A despatch from Shanghai says that there are persistent native reports regarding uneasiness in the interior, especially in the Yangtse Valley, and Wai-wu-pu advise people against travelling inland temporarily.

A large party of Boxers entered Tsayinhsien and got control of the city, and the missionaries and natives took refuge in the Yamen.

A German Lieutenant, who was travelling, opportunely, arrived on the scene and rallied the Chinese soldiers, who killed the Boxer leader and dispersed the rest.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Strong Support for the China Association.

ENGLAND'S VITAL INTERESTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Times*, commenting on the Memorandum of the China Association to Sir E. Grey, declares that it is mere effrontery of the Chinese to assert that the radical changes in the Customs Administration are not changes in the future productiveness. The immense British capital in China, and especially at Shanghai, is menaced by vital changes, and we have an absolute right to insist that the Edict of May last shall be revoked or superseded.

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

According to a Chinese Native Paper, the Shiuwuchu or new Customs Board, under H. E. Tieh Liang and H. E. Tang Shao-yi, comprises four separate departments, dealing respectively with (1) Foreign duties and taxes, (2) Native duties and taxes, (3) Opium duties and taxes, and (4) Miscellaneous duties and taxes. Each of these Departments is administered by a Director with one Secretary and two clerks, while Tao-tai Cheng Chusen has been made "Superintendent-in-charge" over all four departments directly under Their Excellencies Tieh and Tang.

The paper also announces that H. E. Tang Shao-yi, one of the new "Comptrollers-General" of the Chinese Customs, will shortly visit the various Treaty Ports for the purpose of inspecting the foreign and native custom-houses. If this information be correct, the proposed visit may be taken as an indication of the fact that the new Customs Board does not represent, as the Chinese authorities would like the British Government to understand, merely a shuffling of departmental functions, but is to be an active factor in the administration of the Maritime Customs. Unfortunately, this view of the case receives confirmation in many other ways.

Apart from the appointment of a large staff, with inflated emoluments attaching to many of the posts, the new Comptrollers are making their presence felt by introducing, practically without reference to the Inspector-General, considerable changes in the administration and in the constitution of the Service. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the significance of such measures. On the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs are secured all the loans of China, with the exception of the Railway Loan of 1899, while the foreign control of this branch of the Public Service may be said to constitute the chief guarantee for China's commercial future. Any step which is calculated to lead to the absorption and disappearance of the Inspectorate must be viewed with considerable alarm by all bondholders, and it is high time that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking should arrive at a clear understanding with the Chinese Government regarding the scope and functions of the new Customs Board.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER AT BRESLAU.

Extraordinary Speech.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Kaiser, in a speech he made at Breslau, said that as Frederick the Great was never left in the lurch by God—his old ally, so the Fatherland and Silesia will remain near God's heart.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Fears Trouble in Dalmatia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has suddenly decided not to attend the manœuvres in Dalmatia, it is alleged, owing to a slight indisposition, but it is believed to be due to apprehensions arising from racial troubles in Dalmatia.

BARON HAYASHI.

Will Resign the Foreign Office.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch from Tokio says that Baron Hayashi has expressed his intention of resigning the Foreign Secretaryship.

THE CAPE AND NATAL.

Railway Rate War Averted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The threatened Railway Rates War between the Cape and Natal has been averted by the intervention of Lord Elgin, whose decision has been received with satisfaction by Natal.

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO THE EAST.

Enormous Decline.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER. 9.

There is anxiety in the United States owing to the decrease in the exports to the Orient of nearly one half in seven months.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The winner of the Yale—Harvard race will challenge the winner of the Oxford and Cambridge race next year.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the English Mails of the 31st ultimo left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Great Massacre in Poland.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

In retaliation for the murder of the police and soldiers by the Terrorists, the troops in Siedice, in Poland, began a general massacre of civilians on Saturday evening and continued it yesterday.

Hundreds have been killed and wounded.

LATER.

The scenes of massacre and pillage at Siedice lasted for 36 hours. Over 60 were killed and 200 wounded.

THE INSURRECTION AT MOGADOR.

Troops Side with Rebels.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The insurgents are in possession of Mogador and the Government troops have sided with them.

BTITISH INDIANS AT VANCOUVER.

Protest from the Mayor.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Mayor of Vancouver has protested to the Canadian Immigration Department against the landing of numerous indigent British Indians.

THE TROUBLE IN TEHERAN.

Tribute to British Prestige.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The *Times* considers the use of the British Legation at Teheran as an asylum is an event of unusual significance and a remarkable tribute to our prestige among the Persians which will be shaken if our protection is withdrawn.

BARON KUMURA IN LONDON.

Recieved by the King.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The King gave an audience to-day to Baron Komura who presented his credentials.

THE CALCUTTA KIDNAPPING PANIC.

Exposure of the Hoax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The correspondence regarding the Calcutta Kidnapping Cases, has been published. Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, reports that since the 16th of August there has been a great deal of uneasiness and panic among the native community in Calcutta, based on a rumour that Bengali schoolboys were being kidnapped and carried off to the Tea Gardens of Assam and elsewhere. The rumour originated in a story told by one Motindra Nath Mustafi, who informed his father of certain alleged facts and subsequently repeated the story to the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Babu. This gentleman not only wrote to Mr. Halliday on the subject, but published the story in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. Police enquiry showed that the lad had been over to Howrah and had seen the launch "Lynx." The opinion arrived at by Mr. Halliday was that the lad had been probably led away by some bad characters and had in some way stolen a ring and had escaped. The railway chaprashi, who brought the lad back, did not confirm his story in all details. The result of the publication of his story was electrical and the wildest stories flew about the bazaars and the panic culminated in a series of attacks and assaults on innocent parties, and the burning of four *tiecca gharis*. Mr. Halliday then recapitulates the various assaults, the particulars of which have already been published.

A second letter from Mr. Halliday, dated the 25th of August, says that no further cases of affray have occurred and that all the cases of missing persons have been carefully examined, and in no instance has there been found the slightest evidence of kidnapping having occurred. All the missing persons, adults or children, have been either traced or have returned to their homes or of their relations. At the request of Rajah Piari Mohan Mookerji, Mr. Halliday met Mr. Bupendra Nath Bose, Mr. Radha Charan Pal, Sir Prodhyol Kumar Tagore, Babu Deva Prosad Sarbudhicari, and Babu Charu Chunder Mallik, who proposed that leaflets should be issued advising every one that there was no cause for anxiety, and that there was no kidnapping. Several cases in which persons had assaulted innocent passers by and burnt tiecca gharis have been placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Halliday has pointed out the advisability of early decision as he believes that reassurance on the one hand to allay any panic that may still exist, and speedy punishment of lawless acts arising out of panic on the other, will be the best method of dealing with the situation. Personally, Mr. Halliday does not apprehend further disturbances, but is prepared, as far as possible, to meet them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lieutenant Baldwin, of the 121st Pioneers, has been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps, and is posted to the 26th Mule Corps.

On arrival in India the undernamed Officers of the Royal Engineers are posted to the Military Works Services as stated against their names :—

Lieutenant A. Bird to the Northern Command.

Lieutenants S. V. Purcell and C. Stochr to the Western Command.

Captain E. Hingston and 2nd Lieutenants J. Gray and A. Chase to the Eastern Command.

2nd Lieutenant P. Hebart to the Secundersbad Division.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Stapylton of the North Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant G. Leslie-Smith of the South Staffordshire Regiment is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

It is notified by the Military Authorities in India that the qualifications for officiating appointments on Staff are the same as those required for permanent appointments and in the event of no qualified officers being available to take up officiating appointments, and before appointing unqualified officers the matter must be referred for orders of the Commander-in-Chief as it is only with such approval that the pay of an unqualified officer can be passed by the Military Accounts Department.

THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

Details Due in Bombay on September 27.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The following have embarked at Southampton in the hired Transport "Assaye," and are due to arrive at Bombay on the 27thof September:—Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 14thHussars 561; 12th Hussars 83; 3rd Hussars 48; 17th Lancers 80; 10th Hussars, 40; 1st Royal, Dragoons, 40; 6th Dragoons Guards, 82; 18th Hussars 102; 13th Hussars 40; and furlough men of the various corps 130.

VICEROY'S TOUR TO QUETTA AND KASHMIR.

Programme of Ceremonials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

During the Viceroy's visit to Quetta where he is due to arrive on October 7th his time will be fully occupied. His Excellency will visit Chaman and also Nushki ; while at Quetta itself there will be the defences to inspect as well as the new Staff College buildings, the big horse fair to attend and the manœuvres to witness, in addition there will be various official functions, including a Durbar of Baluch Chiefs. In fact, there will be scarcely a spare minute upto his departure on the 17th.

In Kashmir on the other hand the Viceroy is no doubt hoping to get a quiet time. Beyond the State entry into Srinagar, a State banquet and visits enchanged with the Maharaja, there are no other ceremonial fixtures.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT VACANCIES.

Mr. Sinha Refuses a Seat on the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Mr. S. P. Sinha, Officiating Advocate-General, Bengal, was offered and has refused a Judgship on the Calcutta High Court, considering he is only 43 and enjoys an income of between fifteen and twenty thousand rupees a month, this is not surprising. There will be two vasancies on the Calcutta High Court bench shortly. Justice Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose retires on the 13th November and it is said his place will be filled by a man from home. Mr. Justice Sale retires in December and the Bar gossip is that Mr. Peacock, a son of Sir Barnes Peacock, a former Chief Justice of Calcutta, High Court will get the place.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Swami Abhedananda arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning and met with a most enthusiastic reception. He is the guest of Mr. Justice Saroda Sharan Mitter and will lecture at the Town Hall on Wednesday.

RANGOON LAID BARE FROM THE PULPIT.

A Sensational Sermon.

"MOST SINFUL CITY IN THE INDIAN EMPIRE."

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Reverend R. H. Courtenay preaching to a congregation mainly composed of Europeans at St. Phillip's church last evening delivered an appalling indictment of Rangoon. The reverend gentlemen prefaced his remarks with statements, that more Europeans attended St. Phillip's church than any other place of worship in Rangoon, apart from their Roman Catholic friends, and that he had heard Rangoon spoken of as a most sinful city in the Indian Empire. He then launched into a tirade against a long list of transgressions every one of which he emphatically declared existed to an alarming extent in Rangoon. These are some of the items:—With life in the city is associated unrighteousness, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness envy, murder, deceit, malignity, backbiting pride, boasting, invention of evil things without understanding the covenant, breaking implacability, and unmercifulness. The indictment produced a marked effect upon the congregation and the preacher speaking with remarkable eloquence and obvious sincerity declaimed with impressive emphasis against the adjuncts to life in Rangoon which have earned the city its unenviable notoriety. Many large commercial firms in Rangoon, he said, went to the trouble and expense of bringing out from England expert assistants on good salaries, at all events on salaries which were far better than could be earned at home. Those covenanted assistants were placed in positions of trust and it was startling to know to what an extent that trust was betrayed in such manner as to make it necessary for the employer to say "I will not prosecute you, but you must go back to England by the next boat." Whilst testifying to the excellent service and conduct of a great majority of his fellow countrymen in Rangoon, the preacher said it was a terrible thing that not a month should pass without a covenanted European violating the trust reposed in him. The sermon, of course, had a suitable application and it was listened to with profound attention and interest throughout and created a marked sensation, and is the sole topic of discussion to-day.

DACOITY AND MURDER.

Appeal in Rangoon Chief Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

A sensational case was heard to-day before a bench composed of Mr. Justice Bigge and Mr. Justice Hartnoll. The appeal of Nga San Da from the conviction and sentence of death passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Tenasserim for committing the offence of dacoity with murder was heard. The conviction was under Section 396 I. P. C. The facts shewed that Maung Mi-Tike, Thugyi of Thaton District, had collected a capitation tax aggregating Rs. 3,930 in cash of which some was done up in small bundles of Rs. 50 each. Maung Mi Tike being afraid of being attacked by robbers arranged with Maung San Done, the Yawthugyi, to get some persons to guard the house of the latter in which he decided to pass the night. During the night some shots were heard, Tike Shugyi woke up and roused his host and becoming alarmed Tike Thugyi threw Rs. 1,000 out of the window and then jumped after it, On alightiug he hurt himself slightly but managed to escape his host Maung San Done was not so fortunate. He persisted in beating a gong to give an alarm to the villagers and while doing so he was shot in the region of the abdomen from the effects of which he subsequently died. After he was wounded Maung Oh took his place beating the gong. He got shot in the hand. A thick person Maung Kan Paw upon approaching the scene of the crime received no less than six gun shot wounds. The dacoits succeeded in getting away with Rs. 2,930 of Government revenue.

The evidence of eye witnesses showed that appellant Maung San Da was present at the dacoity ; that was perfectly clear ; but whether he actually fired shots and caused the wounds which three persons received was not so clear from the evidence. Counsel submitted that under Section 396 I. P. C., it did not matter whether he did fire the shots and caused the wounds complained of, because so long as he was one of the gang of dacoits who attacked the Yawathugyis House he was equally guilty. After hearing the Government Advocatein support of the conviction orders were reserve.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

Returns to Rangoon from Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma returned to Rangoonby the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie after his recent official visit to Bassein and Myaungmya. His Honour landed at the Botanoung Jetty where Government House carriages were in waiting and drove His Honour and suite to Government House.

RABIES IN BOMBAY

And a Glimpse at the Home at Parel.

PEOPLE who own dogs may be interested to know that rabies is spreading in Bombay, and that they cannot be too careful not to allow their pets to get into the street unguarded. Hydrophobia is a disease which is rendered the more dangerous from the fact that it may not develop itself until some weeks after the bite and, as the disease is not always apparent in the dog, and the smallest scratch produced by a dog's tooth on the human hand, when the animal is suffering from rabies, may prove fatal to the person so scratched, great care should be taken not to allow a dog to run loose with the pariahs in the street. Sixteen dogs suffering from rabies have been recently admitted to the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for animals at Parel, a figure which means that there are probably many times this number of rabies-infected dogs now at large in the streets of Bombay.

A sad illustration of the necessity of being very careful with house dogs just now is that of the wife of a man who paid a visit to the Animals Hospital at Parel this week end to ascertain what was the best thing to be done, his wife having been bitten by her dog and shown serious symptons of hydrophobia. Major Joslen, who, in the absence of Colonel Mills at home on leave through illness, is acting Principal of the College, told the applicant to send his wife to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, so that she might be promptly inoculated. The applicant said he was too poor to send his wife to Kasauli, and, if anything is to be done, the woman, it would seem, must be sent at public expense, or by the kindness of those who recognise the danger in which she is.

The incident illustrates the impasse which confronts the poor when they find themselves suffering from hydrophobia and it further points the moral that a serious effort should be made to rid the streets of this City of the swarm of pariahs which infest it and it is hoped something will be done to mitigate what has become a serious menace to the inhabitants of the City. A great many dogs are, of course, sent to private practitioners, to be treated for rabies ; but the pariahs get no sort of treatment whatever and the disease is therefore going from bad to worse. The police, of course, are supposed to "arrest" all stray dogs, and some may be inclined to suppose that they very imperfectly carry out their duty in this respect. But catching pariah dogs is not so easy as it seems. Not being accustomed to the touch of the human hand, the pariah dog fights or flies when an attempt is made to capture him, and it is no wonder that the native policeman should be a little shy of the outcast. By the way, it should be impressed upon policemen that when they take rabies-infected dogs to the Animal Hospital, at Parel, they should be careful to ascertain beforehand the names and addresses of any person who have been bitten by the dog, so that such persons may be warned of a possible attack of hydrophobia, and at once proceed to Kasauli to be inoculated. If the Hospital for animals was well known, doubtless a great many more people would send their suffering pets there than is at present the case.

The hospital is a wonderful conglomeration of buildings, but its work of usefulness is by no means complete. Near it, paths are being cut through the tangled jungle on a site recently acquired by Government, and strong stone walls for the new Veterinary College are rising amidst apparently impenetrable verdure. New buildings are rising on land now occupied by thick, tropical vegetation and ere beginning a new era of vigorous work, on behalf of Bombay's tortured bullocks and horses. Though it will not be a new work, for it will be but an extension of the splendid foundation which Sir Dinshaw Petit laid in the first hospital of its kind in India. The present hospital does its work excellently, but the result of the new college, we may reasonably expect, will be greater general ease in the streets than can exist at present where veterinary knowledge is practically nil and cruelty is a word which is not understood. It is a pity this hospital is so little known for it has more scope for the treatment of suffering animals than is usually seen in such institutions and is really, quite one of the sights of Bombay.

The Animal Hospital in this delightful Arcadia is almost a model of what it should be. No man who has a soul above, the mere security of his own skin, and a heart that can beat for the poor beasts which were created by the same God that created the craven creatures who lacerate them, can walk down the bullock stables amid the rows of docile, soft-eyed cattle, here recovering from the tortures inflicted upon them by thoughtless humanity, and not breathe a silent prayer toiHeaven that this noble work may be extended indefinitely, and that the splendid walled estate which Sir Dinshaw Petit gave to the work may never be allowed to drop for want of funds.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPTEMBER 9.

The most important topic of the day is the Jamnagar Succession question. Applications from several claimants have been received by the Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar and forwarded to Government. The final choice of the claimant will lie with the Home Government, but it is thought Ranjitsinghji stands the highest chance, he being in every way qualified for the high office.

Sir Pratabsinghji, the Maharaja of Idar, has been here on a visit to our very popular and able Agent to the Governor, Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I. During his stay here he saw all the institutions worth seeing and was immensely satisfied with the excellence of the Rajkumars who paraded before him.

It is reported that certain very sensational disclosures, in connection with the affairs of the State during the time of the late Chief, are likely to come soon before the public, involving the reputation of certain well to-do persons.

Much sympathy is felt for the Dewan of Bhownagar, who lately lost a promising brother. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhownagar, with his usual generosity, has conferred a suitable pension on the family of the deceased.

The Junagad State authorities summoned the late Naib Dewan, Mr. Purshotamray Sundorji Zala, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of a lakh and a half of rupees, to appear on the 2nd instant before one of their Courts, but Mr. Purshotamray was not able to be present on that date, being away at Deolali conferring with his counsel. The State authorities have appointed a Commission to try the late Naib Dewan on the charges made against him. The Commission will consist of Messrs. J. B. Munshi and Gandhi, the former a Rajkot Barrister, and the latter a Nyadhesh in Junaghad, before both of whom Mr. Pershotamray is likely to refuse to appear, on the ground that they have once been his subordinates, and will claim to be tried by European officers. Under the circumstances, the State will have no recourse left, if they wish to proceed with the case, but to try to make out a *prima facie* case in one of the Agency Courts and to ask for his extradition. The village, granted as a *Jhagir* to the late Naib Dewan, worth Rs. 7,000 a year, together with *vadi* the valued at Rs. 4,000 a year, have been resumed by the State, and all his movable and immovable property in and about Junaghad is likely to be confiscated.

"X" RAYS FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

The practice of "X" Rays will shortly be extended to ten central stations in India for Army purposes.

MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.

Appointment of Vice-Principal Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Vice-Principal of Mayo School of Art, Lahore, in the Punjab Provincial Service. Pay will range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 a month.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Cutting Railway Rates.

IMPROVING CROWN LANDS.

AGRICULTURE IN VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 22.

ONE of the great boons federation was to confer on Australia was the abolition of the war of railway rates, which were said to be inimical to the natural flow of State trade. When the Federal scheme was under discussion there was a party in the Convention strongly in favor of the Commonwealth taking over the railways. Mr. Carruthers, the present Premier of New South Wales, who was a prominent advocate of federalising the railways, declared at Adelaide that for the States to enter into the union and leave the railways outside was like marrying a wife and leaving her at the church door. Perfect freedom of trade, he declared, was impossible while the States were at liberty to compete with one another for the border traffic. It was not practicable to federalise the railways, and the Convention, in framing the Commonwealth Bill, endeavoured to prevent the railways obtaining by means of rates what had hitherto been accomplished by the tariff. Victoria, owing to her favourable geographical position, realised that if it were determined to fix railway rates on a mileage basis most of the trade of southern New South Wales must flow to Melbourne, and the efforts of our delegates were directed to that end. But the New South Wales delegates, appalled at the prospect of their southern railway systems being rendered worthless, fought the matter of uniform rates with the utmost vigor. Ultimately a compromise, suggested by Mr. Reid, was adopted. It was agreed that the States should be at liberty to impose rates for "developmental" purposes—that was to say, that if a State was opening up distant country it might arrange a schedule of charges which would encourage people to settle along new railway lines free from the handicap of remoteness from the port of shipment. The wording of the Constitution Act is as follows :—"Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed. . . . to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State, and to goods passing into the State from other States."

It can be readily shown that this evasion of the spirit of free intercourse between the States has deprived Victoria of trade which, if there were no railways at all, and the roads were the only means of communication, would come naturally to Victoria. If a uniform system of railway rates prevailed in Victoria and New South Wales and the charges for 100, 200 or 300 miles were the same in each State, Victoria would get an immense volume of trade that now goes to Sydney. If we look at the matter from another standpoint and discover that the charges, made in New South Wales are reasonable, then it follows that Victorian producers bear a burden of railway fees altogether too high when compared with neighbours. The subject is really of so much importance to the agricultural community that it is surprising the Chamber of Agriculture, instead of worrying itself over trifling details, does not deal comprehensively with the matter and endeavour to bring about that reduction of rates which is necessary in distant places is to be made a profitable occupation.

LAND IMPROVEMENT IN VICTORIA.

The proposal of the Victorian Government to spend a quarter of a million sterling in improving Crown lands touches a question which is of great interest to the whole of Australia. There are millions of acres of unoccupied Crown lands on this continent which not only do not bring in a penny of revenue, but constitute breeding places and nurseries for all kinds of vermin. Quite recently a deputation of pastoralists from the north-west told the Commissioner of Crown Lands that their sheep were destroyed in thousands by the wild dogs bred on the adjoining Government lands, and that their grass was eaten up by the rabbits, which rapidly multiplied, on the same areas. Landowners are compelled by law to destroy these and other pests, and yet the State itself makes no effort at vermin destruction upon its own domain. The Bent Government believe that it would be cheaper in the end to improve Crown property than to buy land from private owners in a rising market. It is, therefore, intended to make certain areas fit for occupation by killing off the vermin, fencing and making roads to the nearest markets. Plans are also being considered for better serving some districts with railways ; but no railway extension will be granted unless the owners of the property that would be benefited and enhanced in value would consent to pay for the privilege. A board is to be appointed to ascertain what Crown lands are available, to improve them, and either to hand them over to the Closer Settlement Board, or make them available for settlement at a fair value. The whole scheme has for its object settlement on the land, and the prospect of being able to take up an improved piece of country connected by road or rail with a market will, no doubt, tempt many agriculturists to populate the vast tracts of Crown lands at present lying idle. How far some such policy would benefit South Australia is a question that might reasonably be given the careful attention of the Government. There is a keen and increasing demand for land in this State—a greater demand than can be supplied by the present system of repurchasing estates—and the judicious expenditure of a sum of money on the lines of the Victorian proposal could scarcely fail to prove of benefit to the country.

ARBORICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

The system of making an annual free distribution of trees by the Forest Department has resulted in millions of trees having been planted in various parts of South Australia where previously there was an almost entire absence of anything of the kind. Mr. W. Gill, the Conservator of Forests, is an enthusiastic officer, and in his frequent trips through the country he never misses an opportunity of impressing upon people the advantages of tree planting. Mr. Gill is not merely a strong advocate of the system. He is also a generous supporter of it, and when he finds a local body is anxious to improve a town by means of planting he invariably volunteers to supply trees from one or other of the State nurseries. In this way he has been a benefactor to the State, and many country towns which are gay with foliage, where years ago it was thought trees would not grow, owe their improved condition to the liberality and enthusiasm of the conservator. During the last two years a town improvement committee has carried out a planting scheme in Strathalbyn, and Mr. Gill presented the committee with a large number of trees for the purpose. It was found, however, that the trees being small were in some cases unable to combat the attacks on their territory made by the roots of a native couch grass, and the town council came to the assistance of the committee and decided to establish a nursery in which the small trees could be attended to for a year or two before being planted out. A plot of ground was prepared, and when Mr. Gill was appealed to for a small contribution of trees towards stocking the nursery he went through his stock lists, and resolved to send two parcels from the Belair and Mount Gambier nurseries, comprising 520 trees, of about a dozen different varieties. The trees have been forwarded to Strathalbyn, and it is confidently hoped that allowing for failures, about 500 more trees will in a few years be thriving on the park lands of the pretty southern town.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL FARCE.

New South Wales, in the colloquial phrase, has no luck in connection with the question of the Federal capital. In the ordinary and natural course of things, says the Sydney paper, it should have been fixed at Sydney, or if we are afraid of a bombardment from seaward, then within easy distance—say at a radius of 100 miles in any direction. But, unfortunately for the mother State, it suited Mr. Reid's political convenience to arrange matters otherwise and now Melbourne has the substance, and our lawmakers are pursuing the shadow at Mahkoolma and other places in the wilderness. It was a pleasant jest of Mr. Carruthers to discover the claims of this improbable site only the other day, and in the light of published reports, we can but regard as a rather clumsy practical joke on his part the luring of Federal and State members last week on a dolorous pilgrimage of inspection. The spectacle of that forlorn party tramping over eighteen miles of quagmire and hills in wet weather in search of something that never existed, and which probably could not have been used even if these desperate pioneers had succeeded in finding it, is sufficient to have made even Sir William Lyne and Mr. Austin Chapman weep, had they not sacrificed themselves for the sake of carrying out Mr. Carruthers's humorous pleasantry. Federal members enter into the joke with more zest, because they know the question has been settled already. When the administrative machinery of the transferred departments was torn up by the roots and removed bodily to Melbourne, the question was settled for many years to come, and everybody but those who lost the capital by their own lack of interest knew that Sydney and New South Wales had been once more bamboozled by their own representatives.

AGRICULTURE IN VICTORIA.

Some anxiety is being felt about the prospects of the season in the coastal districts of Victoria. Spring seems to be approaching unusually early, but the winter rainfall has not been sufficient, and a dry spring, as well as an early one, would be very unfavourable. In the metropolitan district the usual average rainfall for the first eight month of a year is over 16 inches, while this season the record shows only about 11 inches. It may be that this deficiency will be made up before the end of the year. In the meantime crops and pastures south of the Dividing Range are at a standstill, awaiting a heavy rain. In the northern districts the soil has been well saturated during the winter, and both agricultural and pastoral prospects are excellent. In regard to the question of using preservative in butter, the committee of the Board of Health has decided to recommend permission to use 0·25 per cent. in butter for local consumption being half the quantity allowed in exported butter. What action will be taken in regard to preservatives in milk and cream has not yet been decided upon. The Government Statist has issued a valuable report dealing with the production of last year, from which it is possible to guage the agricultural position of the State. A large inerease in the value of primary products is, of course, shown, as the result of a good season, but it is impossible to discern any great advance in devloping the agricultural resources of the country. The products which are the result of cultivating the soil on farms and in vineyards, orchards, and gardens are valued at £7,728,412 ; but those which are derived from the grass crop, and are grouped under the head of "Dairying and Pastoral," reach a value of £11,857,410. The great wheat crop is valued at £3,366,290, but the wool alone is worth almost exactly the same amount, or £3,313,550, and a similar amount is derived from dairy produce, viz., £3,352,653. Increases are shown in each case due largely to the season and while the rate of production is very satisfactory, it comes far short of showing any great industrial effort in the direction of devloping the resources of the soil. The somewhat slow-moving closer settlement question, however, will probably soon begin to improve the returns from the industries of cultivation ; for, in addition to the settlers being put on the land under the Act, more than twice as many are acquiring farms through the private subdivision of large estates.

STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT.

A crisis is rapidly approaching in the coal trade of the north. Ostensibly the trouble arises from the demands of the men for the adoption of the "dog watch," and a rise of fourpence per ton in the hewing rate. Really there are many underlying causes. The men feel that now, when the port of Newcastle is full of shipping and the collieries have many more orders than they can fill, is a propitious time to enforce their demands. The proprietors feel that they have yielded bit by bit, and if they don't make a stand somewhere will have gradually to yield more and, having united in a defence association, they, or, rather some of them, consider that they are never likely to be in a more favourable position to make a fight. So it is understood that they will stand together, and where the demand is pressed will simply shut down their mines, other collieries in the association filling the contracts so long as they too can continue working. It has always been understood that after September, when various existing contracts expire, there will be a rise in the selling rate, and that would automatically increase the hewing rate ; but the men do not seem disposed to wait or trust to that, and there is a great deal of more or less suppressed feeling on both sides, which may at any moment break into open hostility.

THE FEROZEPORE ARSENAL FIRE.

Full Details.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

The following information about the Ferozepore Arsenal where a serious fire occurred last week is of interest and will make the whole case more intelligible. The magazine is built in large cells with walls four feet thick and very heavy domed roofs. There are light cells in two blocks, each cell being a large room 60 feet long by 16 feet broad. The recent fire arose from spontaneous combustion of several tons of cordite in cell No. 1 and the combustion in the closed and confined space soon resulted in the roof and both ends of the walls being blown out. This started a fire among several hundred boxes of rifle ammunition in cell No 2. There were 7,000lbs. of powder in No. 3 cell and had the fire reached this, the arsenal would have been demolished, for undoubtedly the reserve supply of powder in the adjoining block, several hundreds of maunds, would have been exploded also, and the shock would have pretty well levelled Ferozepore city and Cantonment to the ground. The gallant conduct of the troops who faced fearful risk and dragged out boxes of ammunition and barrels of powder from the threatened cell over live cinders of burning debris alone averted a catastrophe that must have involved heavy loss of life and property, and the Government and Military Authorities should make some expression of appreciation. As it is, the damage is trifling and there have been no fatalities. Cordite does not explode under ordinary circumstances, but is evidently liable to spontaneous combustion when it has deteriorated from age. Consequently we may expect stringent orders to be issued that it should never be stored near powder or other explosives.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

One Hundred and Thirty Deaths a Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Plague mortality in the City is increasing to an alarming extent. 130 deaths are reported to-day and the average is between 100 and 120 officially reported cases each day. The City presents a scene of desolation far worse than it was in the days when plague originally made its appearance. Every precaution is being taken by the Cantonment authorities to prevent infection from spreading to the Cantonment where people from all parts of India are at present located. Anything approaching a plague scare in the Cantonment would ruin the rosiest part of the season of this month when social and sporting is crammed.

BULLION FOR INDIA.

Large Importation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

Precious metals are still flowing into India. In the four months of the current financial year, ending with July, the net imports of Gold amounted in value to Rs, 18,704,982 and the net imports of Silver was bought by the Government of India to Rs. 84,271, 542. Practically the whole the Silver was brought by the Government of India for coining purposes, and is being now converted into rupees.

THE ST. LEGER.

Tide's Forecast.

(To be run on Wednesday, 12th Sept.)

1. Troutbeck.
2. Beppo.
3. Keystone II.

"TIDE."

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, SEPTEMBER 8.

ONE of the cases against Mr. O. V. DaCosta, namely the Cheating Case, was gone through before the Chief City Magistrate, Nawab Zulkadar Jung, Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, on Sunday last, and was disposed of the following day. The story for the prosecution was that about five months ago Mr. DaCosta called on one Ramiah, an auctioneer, and represented to him that he had a number of articles for sale, which he would send him to be auctioned in the course of three or four days. He also produced a list of the articles, aggregating in value three or four thousand rupees, and on the strength of the same asked him for an advance of Rs. 1,200. The auctioneer gave him a cheque for that amount on the Bank of Bengal, intimating at the same time that he had only signed the cheque but not affixed his seal to it, which was necessary to make it complete, and that he would do that on the receipt of the articles. Mr. DaCosta took the cheque and went away, but did not send the articles in spite of repeated demands. The auctioneer, however, made all the arrangements for the sale, such as issuing handbills, etc., but was ultimately obliged to abandon the auction, thereby causing disappointment to a number of his customers, besides undergoing a heavy loss. Mr. DaCosta not only did not send the articles but negotiated the cheque with a Sowcar. Besides the complainant, two witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution, and after hearing the arguments on both sides, the case was adjourned to the next day (Monday) for the Magistrate to decide whether charges should be framed. There was a large gathering of the Dhudderghat people in Court, chiefly the officers and others of the Nizam's Troops. The Magistrate, in his Judgment, said that, while believing to a great extent the story of the complainant and admitting the culpability of the accused from a moral point of view, he was obliged, according to law, to find that the loss suffered by the complainant on account of the misrepresentations by the accused was not the direct result accruing from them, and the damage caused was too remote to bring his conduct within the provisions of the Penal Code. He accordingly discharged the accused and directed the complainant to seek his redress in a Civil Court ; but he warned Mr. DaCosta to be very careful in his dealings in future and added that if he appeared before him again he would be dealt with very severely.

THE SALAR JUNG ESTATE.

The Administration Report for the current year of the Salar Jung Estate, issued by the Nazim, Rai Lalta Pershad, is illustrative of the very satisfactory condition of the management of the affairs of that historic house in Hyderabad. It is now nearly twelve years since the administration of the Estate was entrusted, under the special orders of His Highness, to Rai Lalta Pershad, who was at that time regarded as one of the best Talukdars in the service of the State, and there is no doubt he has justified the confidence reposed in him. The total revenue of the Estate has been steadily increased to ten lakhs of rupees a year, six lakhs being the land revenue of the jagheers, four lakhs being collected from abkari, rents of houses and buildings in the City, and other miscellaneous sources. The settlement of all the Talukas has been completed, and the collection of the revenue, even in Famine years, has been quite smooth and free from any kind of oppression, or even the attachment of the properties of the ryots. Litigation also seems to have been reduced to a minimum, as the number of revenue cases on the file of the Nazim for the current year is 232, out of which 217 cases have been disposed of, and of these six only have been appealed. But the most important work which the Nazim has accomplished is the discharge of the debts due by the Estate. They were loaded with a

states and management of the lands they may receive in lieu of compensation. They originally desired that these lands should form an integral part of their original jagheer lands with all the rights and liabilities attaching thereto, and in the letter above mentioned they deferred to the wishes of the Revenue Secretary and consented to their being classed separately as lands given in compensation, and agreed to their being administered by them on the lines they are at present administered by the Government. Regarding the other conditions, they specifically refer to one of their previous letters (No. 123, dated 12th Dall, 1315F.) and insist upon the terms contained therein being carried out. The Revenue Secretary, however, in a letter (No. 573, dated 6th January, 1906), addressed to the Assistant Minister, Finance Department, covering the Draft Notification, states that the Jagheerdars have accepted his proposals with some minor amendments and that "the main principles which the Association gives its adherence to are—

(1) that the Jagheerdars shall not be deprived of their admitted rights; (2) that there shall be no diminution in their present incomes from this source; and (3) that the Jageedars shall be allowed to participate to some extent in any increase of Abkari revenue that may accrue to Government in future."

He further adds that he has made provision in his Draft regarding the first two items and makes a recommendation in favour of the Jagheerdars for the consideration of the third. The conditions insisted upon by the Jagheerdars, which seem to have been ignored in the covering letter of the Revenue Secretary and therefore remain undecided, are, according to letters Nos. 123 and 125 above referred to, as follows:—

(1) Jagheerdars shall have the option of accepting the Revenue of 1314 F., or the average of the past 5 or 10 years, as annual compensation for their Abkari rights.

(2) Jagheerdars shall also be entitled to obtain possession of cultivated dry or wet land, as they may elect, yielding a revenue equal to the annual amount fixed under paragraph (1) and to collect the assessment on such lands themselves directly from the owners and without the intervention of Government.

(3) Cash payments, as well as lands given in exchange for Abkari rights, shall be exempt from attachment in the execution of Civil Court decrees, without the sanction of Government, in the same way as the jagheers are exempt. Further, their transfer (sale, mortgage, etc.) shall be governed by the rules relating to *atigat* (sovereign grants). Confirmation and succession shall also follow the orders that may be passed with regard to the original jagheer; and such lands shall be deemed part and parcel of the jagheer Abkari compensation."

(4) If the amount of compensation payable according to paragraphs 1 and 2 is not paid at the fixed periods, the Jagheerdar shall be entitled to recover interest from the Contractor, under the rules for the time being in force, for breach of contract, and the Government shall also guarantee this.

The third condition above mentioned has, of course, been modified by the subsequent letter No. 125; but there are still left several items requiring settlement.

Since the Notification has been published, the Jagheerdars have again jointly and severally submitted their protests. It was originally intended to give effect to the Notification from the commencement of the new Fasli year; but owing to the circumstances above mentioned, it is said that it has been put off pending final disposal. A good deal has to be said on both sides regarding this matter, but I shall reserve my remarks for another letter.

I may, however, mention, by the way, that Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Bahadur, submitted a petition to His Highness for exemption from the operation of the order contained in the Notification, which His Highness has, of course, rejected, and in doing so has made a pointed remark, that orders given by him are intended to be obeyed and that on that principle he had disallowed a similar application preferred by his own mother, the Begum Saheba Kibla.

THE CITY OF HUMBUGOI.

WE take the following interesting record from the local chronicle of a Town Council meeting of the world-famed City of Humbugoi. It appears that Councillors in other parts of the Empire are alive to the importance of being up to date in municipal matters.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Agenda for meeting. (1) To consider reports as to increase and improvement of water-supply for the City. (2) To consider President's letter as to housing of the poor, &c. (3) Motion by—as to hours of labour by Municipal employes (and some twenty other advertised subjects).

THE PRESIDENT took the Chair at 3 p.m. MR. M. TALKAM rose to ask for urgency for a matter which he had to bring before the Council. The subjects on the Agenda were very well in their way, but in these days of advancement, he begged the Council to let mere matters of routine stand over, and to allow him to bring forward a matter affecting the salubrity, the beauty, and the prosperity of their noble City.

MR. NONENTITY NUNJIBHOY, seconding the proposition, it was carried by acclamation, SIR OPENMAW PRehta remarking that new ideas should be welcomed in this enlightened Council.

MR. M. TALKAM, resuming, thanked the Council for acceding to his proposition. The matter he wished to bring before them arose from a comparatively trivial circumstance. Whilst strolling on the Jupiter pier, he had expended the sum of one pice in the purchase of a second-hand copy of a journal known as "Bonnes bouchas." (For the sake of those of his hearers who did not understand much, he might explain that this meant "good mouthfuls" or say "dainty pieces," to put it more gracefully.) In this journal, which, with others of a similar high class, he always perused for the sake of valuable ideas, he learnt that in certain cities of Europe and their suburbs fruit trees were planted along the road sides, so that not only was shelter provided for the weary wayfarer, but crops of fruit for the hungry and thirsty to gaze upon. He understood that the fruit grown on these trees was not permitted to be plucked by the public, but was collected and sold for the benefit of the Municipal Funds of the cities in question. He might expatiate largely on the enormous profits to be attained by planting Mangoes, Bananas, and other luscious fruit trees along the Esplanade, the Bazaar, Reservoir Hill roads, but at the present he thought he had said enough to start the ball of imagination rolling in the prolific minds of his fellow citizens on the Council and, with the view of furthering the fruition of the enchanting prospect, he proposed that a report be called from the Executive Engineer and the Director of the Botanic Gardens as to the costs of thus planting out 20 miles of roads, of watering and tending, and of the probable profits.

MR. NOODLEJEE MEDDINGBHOY begged to second the proposition. He had little to add to the eloquent words of the proposer, who deserved the greatest credit for evolving such a stupendous circumstance from so trivial a purchase. But he might say he already dreamed of the citizens consuming their own vines and figleaves.

MR. CHATTERJEE CLOCKA moved the rejection of the proposition. He fully realized the attractiveness of MR. TALKAM'S scheme, but that gentleman was quite inexperienced in finance. The planting of fruit trees at the roadsides would occupy a large amount of valuable land. Now these roadside plots were most eligible for building useful and profitable chawls, such as had been tentatively erected with so much satisfaction (in the æsthetic sense) to the general public along the Government House Road. Indeed, the æsthetic as well as financial results of these roadside chawls promised to be so efficacious and unmistakeable that it was probable that the rest of the road to Government House would, at an early date, be similarly adorned. He regretted therefore that as a financial and utilitarian expert he must move the rejection of the proposition.

MR. KOIBEE SUPPORTER seconded. He felt no hesitation in endorsing the remarks of such an eminent financier as MR. CLOCKA who, he might say, cooked figures from his finger tips. MR. CLOCKA had remarked that the new chawls were æsthetic. He cordially agreed with him that three of the five senses—those of sight, smell, and hearing—were fully occupied by these remarkable buildings, as he had in person tested the truth of this remark.

MR. SUCHBHATH BOLNAJI regretted that the time of the Council should be wasted by fruitless discussions of impossible schemes. He said "fruitless" with a double meaning, as the trees, if planted, would undoubtedly be fruitless to the Town Council. He was not a "free fooder," as he could not see that it would even be possible for the finances of the City to provide Mangoes or Plantains, or even Vines and Fig-trees, free of expense to the citizens. He proposed that the practical business of the Agenda be proceeded with.

SIR OPENMAW PRehta felt that this interesting discussion must not close without a few words from him. He must congratulate his fellow Councillors upon the noble manner in which they discharged their duties on all occasions and that they realized that the eyes of the whole Empire were filled with admiration at the wisdom which emanated from this corner of His Majesty's dominions. He deprecated an immediate decision on the important question now raised, and as it was unlikely that any satisfactory result could be achieved by reports from mere Executive Officers, he respectfully suggested that the motion be withdrawn for reconsideration in a future occasion, where he might himself consent to propose and join a Committee for the furtherance of some comprehensive scheme. He concluded with indignation the suggestion of one fellow Councillor that the citizens would not respect fruit belonging to the Corporation. He, on the contrary, felt certain that, no matter how attractive the hanging fruit might be, the poorest citizens of Bombay would prove as self-denying as the immortal fox of Æsop.

The motion was then, by permission, withdrawn, and it being then 3-30 p.m., the Council adjourned, the items on the Agenda paper being held over for the next meeting.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* ROYAL SCOTS.

DESPITE the game the Bombay Gymkhana gave the Royal Scots in the final game of the League, the general idea was that the Scots would have a fairly easy thing of it. The score will show that this was very far from the case though one marked point was that when the Scots came up they looked more like scoring than did the Gymkhana, due to a great superiority in combination. The military team changed the positions of their forwards considerably, Webber going centre and Newbigging being an absentee whereas a new man in Ross played inside left. Finnigin played his usual hard game "at half," but towards the finish he might have been pulled up for foul more than once. For the Gymkhana both Ward and Ross played sterling game as also did the halves, the forwards also working hard but, as mentioned, lacking combination, Rolls and Kennedy putting in some nice runs. The Gymkhana are indeed fortunate in having a custodian such as G. W. Dawson who saved goals such as have won many a game. The excitement was sustained to the end and the extra time was perhaps more full of incident than the game proper. We may expect to see another real good game to-day, but we would advise the omission of Yates who, though he is worth his place, was frequently causing the Gymkhana to play one short. The Committee should make a strong point of keeping dogs off the field as the one that did interfere with the game, ran out from the enclosure. The teams took the field at 5-40, the Scots defending the Band Stand goal and from the kick-off some very even play ensued; the Gymkhana were put on the defensive and then came up promisingly. McIntosh then got possession on the left wing and looked like getting dangerous till Ward bowled him over and Rollo on the Gymkhana left but West kept him off. Ross returned well and Kennedy took a shot but on Foster clearing, Ward miskicked and McIntosh got down again. In clearing, Ward banged the ball into Ross of the Scots who was momentarily winded, from the throw up to Scots still pressed and Lakin sent in a good long shot which went over. Kennedy next put in some pretty work, but Finnigin cleared to Wright whom Ross pulled up finely. They came again and after a scuffle Wright sent in a shot which Dawson fished out in time and again saved well, Webber next putting in a hot one which went behind off Kennaway. Webber got on again and scored a corner off ward from which Dawson saved really finely shot by Ross and Wright and McIntyre sent high over from close in. The Gymkhana now left the ball well up through Deathridge fed his forwards nicely till Kennaway got away only for Ross to spoil his shot Going over to the other end, Webber got on from touch and sent in a smart shot which went a corner off Ross, but McIntyre sent behind and from the kick out the Civilian forwards came away and Rollo shot across to the right followed by one from Hargreaves. Yates next got away, gave to Kennaway and he to Hargreaves, but he had no time to take a good shot. The ball going right across the Scotts' line ended with Wright, but his centre went off Ross and the corner kick was well saved. A kick across from the left which bounced over Ross' head looked like getting dangerous, but Haines, falling back, cleared. Warburton came away nicely on the left and Rollo sent in well, Haines also putting in good work and Bryce was called on to clear a soft one. A dog straying on the field prevented Ross clearing from Wright, but we were glad to see the said canine get his deserts; it cost the Gymkhana a corner which, however, they cleared. They had just got the ball away again when the whistle went for half time leaving the score:—

Royal Scots	Nil.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

On restarting the Gymkhana were the first to press and Bussey and Hall feeding the forwards. Kennedy sent a shot to the right, Yates' knee just then went out and he had to leave the field and added to this signs of rain were evident and spectators shortly had to make for cover. As Yates returned, Kennedy put in a brilliant run which ended, for want of support, by West clearing. The Scots next came up in the left through Ross, but Webber's shot eventually hit the goal Judges' chair. Again Webber got dangerous, but Ward cleared finely and Warburton put in a nice run. Webber was now twice dangerous, Ward clearing the first time and Dawson saving the next. They still continued to press and forced two corners, Bussey and Ward tackling well. The rain fortunately was not for long and did not effect the ground. Yates got away nicely, but Foster coming off cleared to McIntiyre who centred and Haines in clearing in received a nasty barge in the back from Wright, knocking him out for a time after some up and down play McIntyre and Webber got down but on giving to Ross, he overran the ball which went behind and a moment later sent over. In the middle of a most promising run, Yates' race once more gave out and McIntyre got down but shot wides. The Gymkhana were one short, but Ward and Ross defended well as well as the halves on the right and Kennaway after some pretty play sent to the right, Rollo changing down two kicks next got down finely, but his shot was muffed and Hargreaves being up he took a shot, but Foster cleared. Webber got a long pass but was off-side his shot, however, a stunner to the right corner, was beautifully saved by Dawson. In quite beating Webber for pace Ward cleared a very dangerous run, but West returned grandly into the goal mouth which Ross headed right across the goal and a corner followed which, being cleared, led to Lakin sending high over. The Gymkhana were all on the defensive, now clearing finely and a corner by Wright went behind. The whistle followed for time leaving the game a pointless draw.

Score:—

Royal Scots	Nil.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

The light was getting very poor but it was decided to play the extra fifteen minutes, seven and a half each way.

The Scots immediately got down after the kick-off but McIntyre was rightly given off side on the line and the same thing once more helped the Gymkhana a moment later. From the kick Lakin had a chance of giving his forwards a great opening, but kicked behind and Rollo took the ball, the other hand from the kick out, but Haines' shot lacked power; Kennaway came back to be pulled up grandly by Ross and Bussey further helped them to keep well up. Haines put in good work and as Rollo was getting away he was, no doubt, fouled by Deadbridge. Ross next centred finely into the goal, but Foster cleared and McIntyre got clean away, Dawson clearing very neatly and Kennedy got away. The ball came over to Rollo who put in an excellent run and gave to Hargraves but, a left footed shot went to the right. The half time whistle still left a clean sheet.

Resuming immediately, still without Yates, the Gymkhana were put on the defence but Ross sent behind. Twice now Warburton had a chance but was unsupported and the second time Foster cleared well for Wright to send in a hot one which Dawson hit out finally. The game ended after this still in a pointless draw.

Royal Scots	Nil.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.		ROYAL SCOTS.
G W Dawson	Goal	Pte Bryce
C M Ross	Backs	Pte West
C M Ward		Pte Foster
A B Bussey	Halves	Pte Deadbridge
H H Hall		Lce Cpl Finnigin
R Haines		Pte Lakin
C M Yates	Forwards	Cpl Wright
B Hargraves		Pte Kennaway
K H Kennedy		Pte Webber
W G Warburton		Pte Ross
A B Rollo		Pte McIntosh

Referee:—Mr. Chatt.

THE TRAM RACE.

A team race was run between the East and South Lancs, in the interval. The South looked like winning till one of the East came up and through and placing first, fourth and fifth, they won as follows:—

East Lancs	8 points.
South Lancs	7 Points.

SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Close of the First Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

With Saturday the first week of the Southern India Rifle Meeting closed, Sunday intervening to give the competitors time to look about them and to judge how they stand in regard to the ultimate goal by which they expect to reach the championship. The week has been a very busy one and full of incident and all have had to struggle hard to maintain their places for the coveted prize. The shooting this year has been of a record quality and some surprising results have been obtained. Saturday saw the close of the first series of Unlimited Matches, winding up with some record performances at 600 yards; at this distance, in the Unlimited Match, five possibles were compiled, and three scores of 34's were counted out, the following being the final results:—

Sergeant-Major Pegler of the Madras Volunteer Guards; Color-Sergeant Glander of the Essex Regiment; Sergeant Bourne of the Worcesters; Sergeant Garrett of the Madras Railway Volunteers and Corporal Holley of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers each with 35 points. Corporal Tremenhere of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; Volunteer Conyers of the Madras Railway Volunteers, and 18 others with scores of 34's; this is the first occasion in the history of this Association, not to say of any other Indian Meeting, where scores of 34's at this distance failed to get a prize. With this match, the first series of Unlimited Matches closed and the following are now leading for the VIZIANAGRAM AGGREGATE, namely,—Corporal Searle of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 199; Sergeant-Major Pegler of the Madras Volunteer Guards, 197; Corporal Clarke of the Essex Regiment, Cyclist Wilson of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, and Sergeant Hellen of the Kolar Volunteers, 194 each.

Corporal Tremenhere of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; Sergeant Bease of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and Sergeant-Major Bassett of the Ceylon Volunteers, 152 each.

THE BARTON CUP at 200, 500 and 600 yards, which also closed, was won by Sergeant Garrett of the Madras Railway Volunteers with 100 points.

Private Bartlet of the Worcesters 99.

Corporal Paul of the Kolar Volunteers and Private Griffiths of the Essex, 98 each.

THE KOLHAR GOLD FIELDS CUP AND STAKES was also concluded on Saturday in the regular division.

Private Skelton of the Leicesters wins the cup.

Corporal Williams of the Middlesex 98, and Private Newns of the Staffords were second and third. In the Volunteer Division, Corporal Patterson of the South Indian Railway Volunteers with 99 points takes the cup. Captain Sewell of the Hyderabad Volunteers 98 and Sergt. Clarke of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery 97, being second and third.

The three matches in the first Division Championship Aggregate having closed, the following leaders for this and for the Championship Trophy are discernible for the Individual Aggregate;

Sergeant-Major Pegler of the Madras Volunteer Guards 101.

Corporal Tremenhere of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; Corporal Coote of the Madras Volunteer Guards and Captain Ward of the Nilgiri Volunteers making 98 each. In the team match for the Championship Trophy the following is the order at present:—

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 742.
The Madras Railway Volunteers 735.
The Essex Regiment 735.
The South Indian Railway Volunteers 732.
The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 724.
The Nilgiri Volunteers 721.
The Suffolk Regiment 721.
The Kolar Volunteers 719.
The Hyderabad Volunteers 709.

The shooting in Tactical Matches has not yet been taken up seriously, but the current week will see the work for Tactical Aggregates taken in hand in earnest when important scores will be available.

At present the favourites for the Bangalore Cup, to be fired on Thursday, are the Essex Regiment, the Madras Railway Volunteers, the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

Defeat of Madras,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Madras—Bangalore Cricket Match was played here on Saturday and to-day. It was a wretched game, the ground being sodden end consequently the scores were very small. Madras made fifty-six and forty-two, while Bangalore made fifty-nine, and, with four wickets down, forty, Bangalore thus winning the game.

NASIK GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 10.

The competition began this morning, in fine weather, for the Medal Play Handicap Round. There were 32 entries of the Bombay members who played for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup the winner of which was Mr. Brand with 97 minus 8 equals 89 points. Of the Mofussil members who played for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup two men tied, Mr. Stewart from Poona with 99 minus 10 equals 89 points and Mr. Ricketts of Nasik with 109 minus 20 equals 89. No good scores were returned.

In the Scratch Foursomes this afternoon in the first round Pechey and Smith beat Boyd and Scott by 7 to 6, Thubron and Plunkett beat Nicholson and Muir by 4 to 3.

In the Handicap Foursomes Arnott and Busch beat Stewart and Haslope by 2 to 1, Jeffrey and Crosswell beat Brickman and Neil by two up; Scott and Osmaston beat Ricketts and Orr by 5 to 3, Keys and Tennant beat Brand and Russ by 7 to 6.

In the ladies competition Mrs. Millard won the Scratch prize and Mrs. Stewart the handicap prize.

POONA RACES.

Handicaps for Thursday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The following are the handicaps for Thursday, the 13th of September.

Kharakawasla Plate.—Round the course and distance.

Keywest, 11st. 7lbs.; Foot-light, 10st. 9lbs.; Musketry, 10st. 4lbs.; Olga 10st. Small Scotch, 9st. 5lbs.; Lucretia, 9st. 2lbs.; Top Weights not accepting weights, to be raised 3lbs.

POONA MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl Killed on the Spot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

This morning a Motor-Car from Government House ran over a girl, about twelve years of age, opposite the Agricultural Hall. The girl, in a nervous fright, tried to run across the road and ran right into the car and was killed on the spot, her brain being scattered over the road. The car was following H. E. Lord Lamington's carriage and was being driven at a moderate speed, but the girl with her sister attempted to fight shy of a string of transport mules when she stepped in front of the car which was running behind her.

BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

THE MEN PEACEFULLY AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The recent partial strike at Kharagpur has, like the one at Jamalpur, had but a short existence. The men, after three days, themselves asked to return and Mr. Bailey, who throughout the affair acted in a sympathetic spirit, permitted them to do so, not even rebuking, or permitting any one else to rebuke, the misled men for the foolish step they had taken.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

POONA HORSE *vs.* 33RD CAVALRY.

Two games in the first ties of the Poona Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators both in the pavilion along the sides of the ground, His Excellency the Governor being present. The first game was between the two old rival teams, the Poona Horse represented by Messrs Grimshaw, Norbury, Major Cooper and Mr. Lucas (back) and the 33rd Cavalry, represented by Dufadar Farzandali Khan, Mr. Passy Major Wogan, Mr. Browne, and Duffadar Alyar Khan (back). The umpires were Messrs. Vaughan and Captain Henderson. This was an excellent and very level game all through, the scores keeping almost abreast till in the final chukker the issue depended on which side would score and fortune favoured the Poona Horse. Both the teams were well mounted and the differently constituted team of the 33rd placed them on a higher level with their adversaries and it was noticeable that under these changed conditions the Poona Horse's activities were considerably circumvented. It was a very interesting game to watch and it was quite at the close of the game that the Poona Horse were able to make their crowning score and thus came out victors by four goals two subsidiaries to three goals.

The following are the details of the game:

First Chukker.—From the very opening play was fast and closely contested, the ball travelling freely up and down the ground till finally the Poona Horse, through a shot by Cooper, got into close proximity to the flags and another shot elicited a minor point. Play continued about midground till a foul was given against the 33rd who had hit out from their goal line. The ball was taken across after a brief check in midground then Farzandali by clever shooting got the ball in front of the flags and Browne following up with a back-hander sent it out between the flags. Score:—the 33rd one goal to one subsidiary.

Second Chukker.—Best hard hitting and play all over the ground till Passey getting possession in midground had a clear run but failed to carry the advantage to a conclusion and Lucas hit the ball back into play and the Poona Horse worked the ball on to 33rd's flags where Grimshaw hit a goal. Uneventful play ensued till the ball went out behind the 33rd's back line. Score:—Poona Horse one subsidiary to one goal.

Third Chukker.—Play continued mostly in the 33rd's ground till a hot attack all but culminating in a goal was frustrated by a clever saving shot by Alyarkhan and soon after the venue of play was transferred to the opposite end and very even yet fast play followed till a foul was given against the Poona Horse and the 33rd had a free shot which Alyarkhan took and sent the ball straight through the flags. Score:—33rd two goals to one goal one subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—From the throw in Farzandali carried the ball on to the Poona Horse flags and though hustled near the flags he got the ball in between the flags. As soon as play resumed the 33rd got the ball in to the Poona Horse ground and though Farzandali shortly sent the ball between the flags, but as he was offside the score was disallowed and the 33rd penalized by having to hit out from behind their line. The ball was taken across into the Poona Horse territory whence Norbury worked it back and after a brief play at the side of the ground it was brought near the flags and Grimshaw hit a goal. Fast play followed and an attack on the Poona Horse flags was cleverly averted and soon the Poona Horse reversed the situation and attacked the 33rd flags where the latter hitting beside incurred a penalty and the free hit the Poona Horse obtained resulted in nothing. Score:—33rd three goals to two goals, one subsidiary.

Fifth Chukker—Play opened in 33rd's ground, the Poona Horse holding the upper hand here till finally they attacked the flags and scored a subsidiary. The Poona Horse later got a run from midground and the 33rd in saving hit behind their line, but the penalty shot they incurred proved futile. Soon after a similar penalty was incurred and the shot by the Poona Horse hit the flag post and rebounded into the ground but Cooper soon got on again and hit a goal. Up and down play followed both the goals being cleverly saved till the ball went out wide of the Poona Horse flags. Score:—Poona Horse three goals, two subsidiaries to three goals.

Sixth Chukker:—The Poona Horse brought the ball into play and at once carried it into 33rd ground where its further progress was long held in check till Norbury hit a fine shot but foiled a goal. Very even play followed for a prolonged space till the ball went out at the side. Score:—Poona Horse four goals, two subsidiaries on the three goals.

Seventh Chukker:—Only one minute was left for play which concluded without any change in the score.

Poona Horse	4 Goals, 2 Subs.
33rd Cavalry	3 Goals.

13TH HUSSARS *vs.* BHOPAL GYMKHANA.

There was a slight shower of rain in the interval, but as soon as it stopped the 13th Hussars represented by Captains Marchant, Twist, Bayley and Colonel Wiggin (back) cantered on to the ground followed by the Bhopal Gymkhana represented by Ressaldar Sher Golam Ahmed, Captain Abdulwahed, Captain Imtiazali Khan and Mr. R. Johnson (back). The umpires were Major Leslie and Captain Davie. It was a very strong combination opposed to the 13th Hussars. The three native officers have all been well-known players when in the Native Cavalry and Mr. Johnson was the backbone of the well known 4th Bengal Cavalry team. This game like the previous one was fairly level at the outset. Both the teams were well mounted, the Bhopal quartette being lighter were able invariably to outside their rivals. This feature of the game became more manifest towards the last three chukkers. The Hussars had hard luck in the early chukkers when their shots either hit the goal posts and dribbled out on the wrong side or just failed to be major scores by narrowest margin. Up to the close of the third chukker the game was still very open, the scores being Hussars one goal three subsidiaries to Bhopal's two goals, two subsidiaries. Then in the fourth chukker Bhopal by fine shooting got two goals, one subsidiary ahead and the Hussars added one subsidiary. For the rest of the game through the fifth, sixth and seventh chukkers the Hussars had much the best of the game. They were nearly all through either on the offensive in their adversaries, ground or holding them in midground. But Bhopal were ever able to override them when raiding their citadel and save their flags. It was in these junctures the combination and play of the two teams became apparent and were somewhat in contrast. There was no score in these last three chukkers—an unusual occurrence in tournament games, the Bhopal Gymkhana winning by four goals three subsidiaries to one goal four subsidiaries.

The following are the details:—First Chukker.—From the throw in Bhopal got on and Gulam Ahmed by a long shot sent the ball to the flags where it rolled out on the wrong side of the post and a subsidiary was signalled. Play continued in the Hussars' ground for a space till they worked the ball to the opposite end where getting or easy chance in front of the flags they only scored a minor point. The Hussars got a run to the Bhopal end whence Abdul Wahed diverted the ball and it went out at the side. Score: one subsidiary all.

Second Chukker—Excellent play was witnessed all over the ground till Twist following up a run of the Hussars' hit the post by a back hander and Bayley nipping in tried to send the ball through the flags but only scored a subsidiary. Bhopal carried the ball along to the opposite end and quickly equalized the score out of a long shot which elicited a white signal. The Hussars now had a run along the ground and once more got their score ahead by a minor point and then, when again pressing in the Bhopal ground a foul was given against the Hussars and Bhopal got a free hit, Johnson taking the shot and sending the ball out between the flags Score: Bhopal one goal, two subsidiaries.

Third Chukker.—Play all over ground followed till Bhopal concentrated their forces and determined the play in the Hussars' ground where Imtiazali by a long shot sent the ball past all players through the goal posts. Play up and down the ground followed Bhopal saving. Two runs were made to the Hussars flags are the latter worked the ball into the Bhopal ground where a battle royal raged between the two backs, the ball flaging backwards and forwards between them till finally the Hussars pressing home Twist hit a goal. Score: Hussars one goal, three subsidiaries to two goals, two subsidiaries.

Fourth Chukker:—From the throw in Bhopal got on the attack and shortly a long shot by Abdul Wahed did not reach the flags and Bayley failing to hit the ball away Gulam Ahmed being handy hit it in between flags. After some desultory play Bhopal again got a run and hit subsidiary and on the ball being hit in by the Hussars Gulam Ahmed by a long shot hit a goal. The Hussars now assumed the offensive but had hard luck, their shot striking the post and going out on the wrong side and only yielding a minor signal. Bhopal shortly made a strong demonstration in front of the Hussars' flags where the latter made a splendid defence and breaking through Bhopal ranks put them on their defence in their own ground till the ball went out wide. Score:—Bhopal four goals, three subsidiaries, to one goal four subsidiaries.

Fifth Chukker.—There was a lot of galloping and hard hitting in this bout, but though the Hussars had somewhat the best of the chukker the Bhopal defence was invulnerable. There was no score.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—Almost entirely a similar chukker which came to an abrupt close on Marchant's pony coming down. No score.

Seventh Chukker.—The Hussars continued on the offensive all through but could not penetrate the Bhopal defence. No score.

Bhopal Gymkhana	4 Goals, 3 Subs.
13th Hussars	1 Goal, 4 Subs.

BY THE WAY.

THE COMMONS' JOURNAL.

SOME interesting evidence was given before the recent Committee of the House of Commons on Official Publications. That of Sir C. P. Ilbert, Clerk to the House, contained, among other things, references to the history of the "Journal" of the Commons. It began in the form we now have it in 1547, but there is evidence to show that a Journal was made and kept at an earlier date. At first it was a meagre document, containing merely a record of bills have passed certain stages. It was amplified later on, other particulars being entered. Towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth the clerk at the table began to take notes of things said as well as things done in Parliament. This went on until James I. showed an inconvenient curiosity about what was said by members of Parliament. He had a habit of sending for the Journal, and on one occasion he tore out two pages containing an entry he did not like. The result was that the clerks were told not to take any notes of the speeches; so the form of the Journal altered. Reports, which are now issued as Blue-books, were until the 18th century entered in the Journal.

THE REFORMER AT WORK.

The question has now been raised whether the form of the Journal should not be simplified. Sir Courtenay Ilbert seems to doubt whether the venerable periodical is worth the time and labour expended on it, and whether in our desire to maintain continuity with the past we are not apt to lose touch with the present. The Committee say that while the Journals are not much consulted by members or Government Departments, they are essential to Mr. Speaker and the officers of the House in searching for precedents, and that the question as to how far the suggested simplification can be carried is a matter for the consideration of Mr. Speaker.

THE DISCONTENTS IN EGYPT.

The Copts, or Egyptian Christians, who are reported to be complaining of their unsympathetic treatment by the Egyptian Government, have long been an isolated and almost forgotten branch of the Christian Church. This is due to the fact that they are Jacobites—heretics in the eyes of Roman, Greek, and Protestant Christians alike. They cut themselves off from the rest of their co-religionists in the middle of the fifth century, when they accepted the Monophysite doctrine, that Christ had not two natures, human and divine, but only one, the human nature being so absorbed into the divine that Christ was not perfect man. They were, of course, persecuted by the Imperial authorities, who remained Orthodox, and it was their disaffection which made the conquest of Egypt so easy to the Arabs. They left the Eastern Roman Empire in order to secure toleration, and they have been probably better treated under Islam than they were under the rule of Byzantium.

A DWINDLING RACE.

But the Copts have, from one cause or another—toleration is often an uncomfortable state—dwindled in numbers, and their language ceased to be a spoken tongue in the seventeenth century. Coptic is the direct descendant—and only modern representative—of the old Egyptian language, the speech of the Pharaohs. The Egyptian language, therefore, at the time of its disappearance as a living language, had been spoken and written, in various gradually changing forms, for at least six thousand years. Coptic is still the religious language of the Copts, and is taught in their schools, though they know it but imperfectly.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

Some quaint incidents of the early life of the late Mrs. Craigie have been related by her father, Mr. J. M. Richards, in his recent book of memoirs. "With John Bull and Jonathan." As might be expected of the future novelist and dramatist, she was a born mimic and a keen observer of manners When she came in from her daily walk in the park or the streets she would imitate the voices of people she had casually seen, actually quoting snatches of the dialogue she had heard—the upbraiding of one another by poor people, threats used by mothers to their children, or tender words spoken by sweethearts. Strange words were caught up in this way, and repeated innocently in the very tone of voice used, and accompanied with the facial expression of those who had uttered them. As soon as she was capable of writing with ease she turned her early literary talent to a singular use. She wrote for the maid-servants letters to their sweethearts, and the unconventionality of these missives often led to quarrels and misunderstandings between lovers. It is possible, suggests her father, that her ironic humour was scarcely soothing to the vanity of an adored police sergeant.

ALPHA AND OMEGA.

It has been stated that Mrs. Craigie's first novel, "Some Emotions and a Moral," was rejected by one publisher. This is not quite the case. The MS. was first offered to Messrs. Macmillan, and they expressed themselves willing to accept it if the title was altered and the last chapter revised. She declined this offer, and the MS. was next sent to Mr. Fisher Unwin, who accepted it for his Pseudonym Library. At first, says Mr. Richards, Mr. Unwin felt a little nervous as to the result; but a week after the publication he wrote to Mrs. Craigie saying: "Your book is a success for both author and publisher."

EARLY INSTINCT.

Her interest in dramatic things was of early development. As a child she entreated her father to buy her a toy theatre, with pasteboard figures representing the characters. She would invent a story to fit the properties, and would make little speeches for each character as she pushed them on the stage. She soon became an enthusiast for the real theatre. Her first visit was to one of the late Mr. J. L. Toole's plays, "The Steeplechase," in which Toole appeared as a hotel guest who could not get attention, and finished up each neglected request with the once famous catch phrase, "Oh, this does make me so wild!" The little girl took his troubles seriously, and was so much affected that she began to cry, and had to be taken out of the theatre.

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

In 1600 an official or semi-official embassy of twenty three Japanese noblemen and merchants passed several months in the capital of Mexico. Three years later the number of Japanese in the city is said to have amounted to nearly two hundred. When we recollect that Mexico was only discovered in 1517 by Francisco Hernandez de Cordova, and that at this time the Spanish domination had not been established for more than half a century, it will help us to realise more vividly the important part that the old Aztec civilisation must have played in the world before it was wholly smothered by Spanish misrule. That a remote country like Japan should have thought it worth while to cultivate relations with Mexico argues a more ordered and better organised Mexican community at this date than historians have given us to suppose. The author of the publication in question, "Earliest Historical Relations between Mexico and Japan," re'ers the indications that many ethnologists have observed of Asiatic influence in Mexico to this Japanese influx. The grass or palm-leaf "rainproof" that is worn by the Indians of the Pacific coast, for example, is similar in all respects to a garment that has been in use in Japan from time immemorial.

THE BUS-DRIVER'S LAMENT.

It was in town the other day
Upon a 'bus I drove,
And, seated near the driver's side
I asked him how he throve.
I must not fail to mention that
His face was very round and fat,
And also state the running forces
Were centred in a pair of horses.

His answer, in a monotone,
Expressed a mind full sad.
And so I bid him tell me why
His spirits were so bad.
I did not mean by this the brand
That caused the tremor in his hand,
But only what the object mystic
For being all too pessimistic.

Said he: "The reason of my grief
Is easy to explain;
I think how all my ancestors
Must shake their graves in pain
At all this modern toil and rush,
And so-called grand improvements—rush
(The epithet I've altered slightly;
His own was not expressed politely.)

"Those horrid petrol 'buses, too,
All grunt and grind and smell;
I wish they'd take the blooming lot,
And shove them all in ——" Well,
I'll leave the destination out;
It's not a place I care about.
"And, worst of all, our firm's contriving
To have us all taught motor driving:

"I've sat behind a donkey-shay,
I've tooled a coach and four,
And horse-flesh all's as plain to me
As simple nursery lore.
But, blim-me! if I thought I'd fall
To things without a 'bit' at all,
You fool, like infants, from a bottle,
And drive on what they call a throttle!

"I know there'll be a gory smash
When I get on the wheel:
The horrors of the curse of Cain
I evermore shall feel!"
He wiped away a humid tear,
And sobbed—"And then they'll say it's beer!"

E. E. G. in the *Motor*.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

"I have seen some of the most perfect afternoon hats that are eminently chic and not too elaborately trimmed," writes our lady correspondent from Paris. "One, which completely won my affections, was a rather flat cloche in burnt straw of an exceedingly light make, with a 'Lamballe' crown of dull black silk—this crown being exceptionally low and softly made. The last was raised on a moderately high bandeau at the back, and at the left side, towards the front, there was a large buckle in jet, with soft ribbons run through, and arranged in careless loops at either side. Springing from this buckle was a very long black ostrich feather, which swept round the full crown and then rested on the hair at the back. On the bandeau side there were careless loops of black ribbon, and the whole thing was perfectly charming. This is the sort of hat

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The trough low pressuere was closer to the hills than usual, and within it the barometer is now lowest at Allahabad and general rain has accordingly occurred in the neighbourhood, being heavy in Central India East, while widespread rain has fallen in the Submontane districts and Burma. In the Peninsula no material change has occurred. In Burma, nearly general rain has fallen, varying from light to heavy. The chief amounts are Mergui 1½ inches; Moulmein 4 inches; Minbu 2 inches; and Monywa 1½ inches. The cloud has increased and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast everywhere. The temperature failed slightly and is now normal or in defect. In Chota Nagpur and Behar. A light nearly general precipitation has occurred and in Eastern Bengal, Assam and in Bengal a light local precipitation. The largest amount of 1½ inches was at Calcutta. The cloud and humidity decreased, and the skies are only lightly to moderately overcast, while the temperature is approximately normal. In the United Provinces there has been a light to moderate and nearly general rainfall. In Central India, East, there has been heavy general rain while in the North Central Provinces a few light falls occurred. Bahraich and Lucknow report 1 inch; Cawnpore and Mainpuri 2 inches; Jhansi 1 inch; Bareilly 1½ inches; Roorkee 1 inch; Sutna 3 inches; and Nowgong 7 inches. The cloud has increased in the United Provinces and the skies are now heavily overcast in the United Provinces, Central India and the Northern Half of the Central Provinces. The temperature has fallen and is in defect everywhere. The greatest deficiency of 7° in Nowgong. In the Submontane Punjab light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen; in Gujarat there has been light local rain while in Rajputana a few falls occurred. Ludhiana and Sialkote had 1 inch; Rawalpindi 2 inches and Sambhal 1 inch. The cloud and humidity has decreased in Rajputana, East and North, and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast on the former area, East Punjab and Gujarat. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab and Rajputana and is normal or in defect on the whole of Northwest India, except Kashmir. On the West Coast light rain has fallen locally, and Madwa had a fall of two inches. The skies are still lightly to moderately overcast in the Peninsula, the temperature having risen and is normal or in excess.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, the United Provinces and Central India, East and local rain in Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar, the Punjab, and the West Coast, and some rain in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH SEPT.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. No more rain wanted at present.

Bhatinda.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants in flower.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton healthy. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants in flower.

Agra.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Heavy continuous rain. Break needed generally.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants and gingelly want fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton healthy. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Look like clearing up. Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good

Bellary.—Cotton sowing making good progress.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer *Nille-de-Manjunga*, Captain Peron, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Havre *via* Mauritius &c. reports having experienced strong S. E. Winds from Mauritius to 15 degree South and moderate S. W. Winds from 7 degree North to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	61	99	52	29	59	71	53	78
Monday 10th September, 1906..	0	11	0	16	0	21	0	05
Total....	62	08	52	45	59	92	53	83
Total fall to 10th Sept. '05..	32	12	37	40	35	61	29	61
Total fall to 10th Sept. '04..	36	17	38	84	38	62	31	11

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

10TH SEPT. 1906.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 33	46 97	56 40	28 45

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A.M. ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Jun to date.
Bushire	29·587	ENE	5	...	...	...	....	0·19	−0·19
Jask	29·594	ESE	15	94·3	84·2	24	....	0·07	−0·06
Muscat	29·649	Calm	2	...	...	...	....	0·27	−0·13
Aden	29·758	SW	7	88·3	78·4	74	....	0·02	−0·23
Lahore	29·432	Calm	2	100·4	79·8	78	....	10·20	+4·26
Sirsa	29·618	ESE	1	98·3	80·1	74	2·41	7·26	−3·37
Delhi	29·639	ESE	4	99·7	80·2	83	1·86	20·97	−0·78
Agra	29·620	SE	4	91·0	80·4	80	0·11	15·15	−8·20
Cawnpore	29·622	Calm	2	92·9	79·2	77	0·30	17·49	−1·86
Allahabad	29·604	ENE	2	92·6	80·0	76	0·25	22·23	−10·23
Jhansi	29·661	Calm	2	93·2	79·7	87	2·16	24·17	−7·43
Jacobabad	29·578	SE	4	101·5	75·7	86	....	1·22	−1·28
Karachi	29·643	S	8	93·9	79·2	88	....	4·10	−0·54
Jeypore	29·686	NW	7	96·2	73·6	85	0·05	8·84	−1·05
Ajmere	29·689	NW	6	91·9	76·5	84	0·15	15·78	−2·68
Deesa	29·698	W	2	90·2	79·8	87	0·08	22·2	−7·95
Ahmedabad	29·724	WNW	M	93·6	80·2	86	....	35·61	+7·78
Bhuj	29·699	WSW	8	90·6	78·0	86	1·04	14·69	+1·28
Jamnagar	29·685	SSW	8	89·0	80·2	87	....	22·59	+2·55
Dwarka	29·686	SSW	11	83·3	78·2	96	0·07	19·99	....
Rajkot	29·729	WSW	4	88·9	77·8	85	....	20·78	−3·41
Bhavnagar Para.	29·748	W	3	89·6	78·0	87	....	19·03	+3·63
Veraval	29·746	W	3	82·6	77·8	95	....	....	....
Neemuch	29·735	WSW	7	94·0	73·7	85	....	18·88	−9·19
Indore	29·771	NW	1	87·6	72·4	88	0·02	41·90	+5·68
Saugor	29·670	NE	9	88·1	76·0	82	1·15	35·42	−4·27
Jubbulpore	29·671	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·07	43·14	−6·07
Hoshangabad	29·719	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	91	0·26	35·34	−2·46
Khandwa	29·749	WNW	3	89·2	76·1	95	....	41·44	+17·43
Raipur	29·687	N	11	86·1	74·0	90	....	35·97	−4·06
Nagpur	29·725	WSW	3	87·6	74·6	93	....	37·67	+2·29
Amraoti	29·763	WSW	4	90·2	72·8	95	....	34·50	+9·37
Akola	29·770	W	1	88·8	74·4	10	....	33·22	+9·32
Surat	29·762	NW	5	90·6	78·1	87	....	27·00	−9·45
Malegaon	29·720	W	15	87·2	73·8	90	....	29·93	+6·14
Bombay	29·799	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	0·05	53·68	−9·47
Poona	29·841	W	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·02	18·59	+2·28
Ahmednagar	29·823	WW	3	85·4	71·5	93	....	19·42	+7·43
Aurangabad	29·708	W	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·04	26·72	....
Sholapur	29·834	W	10	85·2	72·0	81	....	15·02	−2·39
Ratnagiri	29·834	WNW	6	86·0	79·3	83	0·35	87·74	−3·37
Bijapur	29·848	W	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	16·05	+3·61
Belgaum	29·874	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	0·10	38·68	−5·12
Mormugao	29·86	NE	8	79·6	73·0	95	0·40	79·13	+1·98
Karwar	29·815	W	3	78·1	74·0	95	0·75	85·77	−14·16
Mangalore	29·897	NNW	6	79·9	73·4	87	0·2	103·63	+4·23
Calicut	29·918	Calm	4	80·2	75·2	97	0·03	79·61	−3·73
Cochin	29·886	NW	4	82·2	72·2	95	....	67·11	+4·96
Bangalore	29·922	W	14	77·2	65·8	90	....	21·98	+7·54
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·822	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	88	....	22·95	+2·03
Masulipatam	29·770	NW	9	81·5	76·1	87	....	22·79	−3·22
Bellary	29·842	WNW	6	86·0	74·8	69	....	10·78	+3·70
Cuddapah	29·838	SW	G	90·1	74·6	74	...	18·01	+2·24
Madras	29·811	SW	6	94·0	79·0	7	....	11·96	−1·17
Coimbatore	29·894	S	16	83·9	70·1	82	....	5·76	+1·26
Trichinopoly	29·839	SW	8	88·6	77·3	69	....	11·98	+2·74
Nagapatam	29·721	WNW	8	91·2	78·0	74	....	13·81	+2·46
Colombo	29·815	WSW	13	85·0	77·2	83	0·04	12·99	−0·19

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole of the reporting area.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Dwarka and Veraval and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature—The variations show an excess of 5° in the maximum at Nagapatam and a defect of 7° to 16° at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Jaipur, Jhansi and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain out of which as many as twenty-one recorded under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Conditions are weak and local showers are likely. Weather in the United Provinces is unsettled. Weather during the week ending 8th September in the Trades region :—

Pressure was in moderate to slight excess of normal at Zanzibar and Mauritius and in moderate defect at the Seychelles. Winds were south-easterly and 10 to 13 miles an hour at Mauritius and the Seychelles and south-westerly and 7 miles an hour at Zanzibar. All the three stations recorded light showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LAUNCH OF AN "ANCHOR" LINER.

MESSRS. BARCLAY, CURLE & CO. (LTD.) launched from their Shipbuilding Yard at Whiteinch in August, a large steel screw steamer for the Indian Service of the Anchor Line, of the following dimensions :—Length, 440 feet; breadth, 53 feet; depth, 32·6 feet moulded, with a gross tonnage of 6200 tons, and a deadweight capacity of 8600 tons. The vessel, which has been built to the highest class of the British Corporation, will be fitted with triple-expansion engines, the cylinder being 29 1/2,49, and 81 inches diameter, with 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, and will have three large double-ended boilers working to a pressure of 180 lbs. There will be ten powerful steam winches, one of them, with warping ends, being placed on the poop for facility in handling the vessel in port. Everything possible has been done to enable the vessel to load and discharge large cargoes with despatch. All holds and 'tween decks are fitted with longitudinal girders supported by four vertical tubular pillars in each compartment. The 'tween decks are unusually lofty, being 10 feet in height. The petty officers, cooks, and stewards will be accommodated in the top-gallant forecastle, which is 48 feet long, and the crew in the poop, which is also 48 feet long. The bridge deck extends to 156 feet, under which the engineers are berthed, and the remaining space is available for cargo or coal. The captain and officers will be berthed abaft of the navigating bridge on the boat deck. Superior accommodation has been provided on the bridge and promenade decks for 90 first-class passengers in two and four-berth state-rooms, which are exceptionally large and airy. These are painted enamel white, and are furnished with everything conducive to the comfort of passengers, including electric fans. At the fore-end of bridge deck the saloon is placed, which is a spacious apartment. The woodwork is entirely of polished oak of light shade, with white Lincrusta on the ceiling. The furniture is also of oak. From the saloon a handsome double stairway leads to the music-room on the fore part of the promenade deck. This room is panelled in satinwood, with inlaid tulip band, the panels being decorated with artistic mouldings, and the ceiling covered with French Lincrusta of suitable pattern. This room will also be used as the ship's library, and be furnished with the necessary bookcase, also piano and writing tables. On the after part of the promenade deck is the smoking room. This apartment is panelled in walnut. The upholstery work is in blue and gold moquette, and the ceiling is covered with French Lincrusta. From his room there is a special stair leading down to the accommodation on bridge deck. Both music and smoking rooms, in addition to sidelights, have large skylights for light and ventilation. A nursery has been provided; also special accommodation for Ayahs. The vessel is fitted throughout with electric light, including a searchlight for navigating the Suez Canal by night. An insulated chamber for storing meat, vegetables and fruit has been provided, the refrigerating machine being placed in the engine room. As the vessel left the ways she was named *Cadalia* by Miss Winifred Anderson. The *Cadalia* will be despatched from Glasgow and Liverpool on her first voyage to Bombay in November, and will be commanded by Captain Blight, late of the *Assyria*. She is expected to make the passage in 22 days.

THE WAR STORES COMMISSION.

THERE were issued on August 21 two Blue Books containing the minutes of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Stores in South Africa and two more devoted to the reports of the accountants who examined the various documents and accounts. The report of the Commissioners has already been summarised. Messrs. Annan, Kirby, Dexter, and Co. observe in the course of their report with regard to the loss of 1,293,256*l*. shown in the accounts :—"There are unexplained deficiencies which have, in the circumstances explained, been set off against unexplained surpluses, and similar treatment has been given to the central supply account items struck off charge and those brought on charge. The discrepancies arising under the head of Transfers have been dealt with in the same manner. We should, however, add that there is but little doubt that real and important deficiencies in supplies must have arisen in the course of the period we have reviewed, more particularly, perhaps, in the earlier months following the conclusion of hostilities." The accountants make various suggestions for the future, the most important of which is the opening of a central office account, which should be placed in the hands of a controller exclusively appointed for that purpose. They also think that centralised records of sales of supplies might with advantage be continuously maintained by a section of the Central Office—the accountancy in connection with such sales being entirely separate from that in relation to other quantities of supplies dealt with. In a concluding paragraph they say:—"We may summarise our views upon this subject by expressing the opinion that, conjointly with the institution of a central office of the character and scope previously described, the existence of a central supply account during the continuance of a future war would prove of great advantage both to the depots individually and to the system of supply accounting generally. It is to be regretted that in a matter so largely involving technical accountancy knowledge and training the War Office did not at the outset realise the advantages which would accrue to the Service as a whole, and to the control of the central account especially, had the Director of Supplies had the advice and assistance on the spot of representatives of the Finance Department of the War Office competent to make recommendations and, if necessary, to supervise their effective introduction." The report of Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, Annan, and Co. deals in detail with the personal dealings of certain contractors with the military authorities.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comercklndi and Dongri	2	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanoswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	19
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total.....	4	5	119
Total plague deaths to date	133,606		
Same date last year.....	6	6	81

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
12	9

THE death of Lieut.-Colonel G.W.M. Hall, at the age of 68, took place at his residence at Gloucester on Saturday, Aug. 18. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. G. C. Hall, vicar of Churcham, and grandson of Dr. Hall, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and canon of Gloucester. Educated at Magdalen College School Oxford, he was appointed to an Admiralty clerkship in 1856. On the reduction of the establishment three years later he was gazetted as ensign in the 74th Highlanders advancing to a lieutenancy in 1861. In 1863 he exchanged to the 66th Regt., and was appointed musketry instructor in 1869 and gazetted captain in 1873. He was brigade transport officer with the Bombay forces during the campaign of 1879-80, for which he received the medal and was mentioned in despatches. He retired with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1883.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE correspondence on the subject of gunnery tests in the navies of the United States and Great Britain has led to a suggestion that the best way to decide the relative superiority of the marksmanship of the gunners of the two navies would be to have the ship with the best score in each navy compete in neutral waters the one against the other. The *New York Herald*, commenting on the circumstance, says that the suggestion is attracting considerable attention, "more perhaps from its novelty than its practicability." We should think so, indeed. Whatever possibility there may be of finding a common standard by which to judge the target practice of the two navies, there is certainly not the slightest chance of a gunnery competition taking place between picked ships of the two navies. Nor do we think it possible that arrangements could be made by which picked crews on either side could compete. The test would unquestionably be interesting and unique, but it is never likely to be made. No; the original proposal was not only the best of all that have been made, but it is also the most practical as well as practicable. If the interest in this matter which has been aroused, and which has during the well found a reflection in most of the papers which devote any space to naval matters, is to have any result, it should be on the lines of an assimilation in the regulations of the target practice and the methods of scoring in the two navies.

A Memorandum has recently been issued as a Parliamentary paper, which explains the charges which have been carried out and also those suggested in the administration of his Majesty's dockyards in the United Kingdom. This memorandum first of all states that, as was promised in the House of Commons of March 1 of this year, the Board of Admiralty have inspected all the dockyards at home, interviewing representatives of the different classes of workmen employed in them. As a result of these inquiries, the authorities have decided, for one thing, that there is need for some revision in regard to the scale of pay for certain classes of workmen, and some alterations in this respect are to be made. The conditions under which the men serve will be greatly improved, and the rates of pay to the men employed in the different dockyards will be readjusted. October 1 is the date specified when it is hoped the changes will come into operation, and, although at the moment the exact details of the additional expenditure involved is not mentioned, it is estimated that the amount will be about £60,000 per annum. In the interviews with the workmen several grievances were brought to the attention of the Board, and all have been most carefully considered. Many of them have already been attended to, while the rest are still under discussion. Among some of the improvements suggested is the adoption, experimentally, of a premium system in the dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Sheerness, and, further, the men will be encouraged to suggest improvements in the various methods in vogue and in the tools used. The working hours will also receive the attention of the authorities with a view to some revision, and, altogether, the condition of service prevailing at the dockyards will be considerably improved.

The policy of the present Government—and deeply must be country deplore it—is Army reduction at any price. The procedure which Mr. Haldane has himself described as hateful and abhorrent is now in full swing. Imperial interests, the interests of officers, whether of particular battalions or the whole of the Infantry, are disregarded; promises that the policy should be subjected to further discussion before anything was done are broken, and disingenuous is the mildest word that can be applied to the arrangements we have heard so volubly and plausibly expounded in the House of Commons. Preparations are being made for the disbanding of battalions, those invaluable school for the training of officers and indispensable makers of the reserve, and the case of the Lancashire Fusiliers may be taken as an illustration of the attitude of the Government and of the Army Council—for it is in the name of the Council that the iniquity is done—towards the Army. When Mr. Haldane spoke so loquaciously on the Army Estimates on July 12, he said that the 3rd and 4th Batns. of this most distinguished regiment, with others, would be "reduced"—this being the official euphemism for abolition. What is the present state of the case? Mr. Haldane, or the Army Council, appears to have discovered that the 3rd Battalion of the regiment, now in South Africa, is one of the finest battalions in that country, but, ruthless "reduction" being the purpose, and a battalion being condemned, the 2nd Battalion is menaced, meanwhile, with something akin to dismemberment, apparently in preparation for the surgery to be practised later upon the sister battalion. At any rate, 350 men from the 2nd and 4th Battalions are to go over—at a cost of £3,500—to other regiments for service in India.

We must take it for granted, unfortunately, after Mr. Haldane's plain declarations, that the 3rd Battalion is really doomed. It is ordered home with the 3rd Battalions of all the other regiments which are to be "reduced" in the programme of movements, 1906-7. The order to make large drafts upon the older battalions is conveyed in the announcement concerning bounties offered by the Army Council "in connection with the Army reductions," and thus, perhaps, the squeezed 2nd Battalions will presently absorb the 3rd. A sum of £10 is offered to each man of the 4th Batns. Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Warwickshire, and of the 2nd and 4th Batns. Lancashire Fusiliers—£2 2s. in the case of certain classes of men in the Northumberland Fusiliers—who are eligible for foreign service, in conditions which we give elsewhere, for transfer to battalions now serving abroad. Thus the hateful policy of bounties and immediate expenditure is the means by which Mr. Haldane's fatal policy of economy is to be carried out, and wasteful extravagance and prodigate measures mark the very beginning of Army reduction. No doubt there is expediency at the back of some of these arrangements. The scandalous mismanagement in the past, the short-sighted policy pursued, and the want of intelligence, which has characterised the handling of matters which bear upon recruiting, has jeopardised the Indian drafts, and the first measure of reduction of the Line Infantry is applied to provide a stop-gap. The offering of these bounties is a confession of folly in the past, and a practical condemnation of the policy of the present Government. We do not know how many men are expected to apply for transfer from these four battalions to other battalions now in India, tempted by the bait of a bounty, but we may be quite sure that the business will cost several thousands of pounds.

The battalions to be disbanded are disappointing Mr. Haldane. He hoped to prove them redundant or useless, and they are proving themselves essential and efficient. We all know how the battalions of the Guards have comported themselves. The 3rd Batn. Coldstream Guards is to have a tour of service in Egypt, as if to prove its value, and then to be subjected to a process which otherwise would seem to prove it valueless. Of the 3rd Batn. Scots Guards, the King himself said he had never seen a finer body of officers and men. The 4th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment has distinguished itself by splendid efficiency in Ireland, and Lord Grenfell has sent to the Army Council a report upon its exceptionally fine performances at the All-Ireland Army Meeting, 1906, when this splendid battalion won seven of the ten trophies offered for competition amongst dismounted teams, including the Queen Victoria Cup. Colonel Leman and his officers have rendered most excellent service, and have received the warmest commendation from the General commanding in Ireland. The efficiency, discipline, and organisation have been of a high order, and the same may be said of the 4th Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers, which has carried off many prizes at the Curragh, and won the Queen Victoria Cup two years in succession, 1904 and 1905. All this is the result of a great deal of hard, strenuous, and efficient work on the part of officers and non-commissioned officers, and is evidence of high qualities in the men. Mr. Haldane said he was not guided by sentimental considerations in disbanding battalions. Here there are sound practical matters for his consideration.

Profound discouragement in the Army is the inevitable result of these reductions. There is discouragement at the wastage of good work done—at the squandering and disappearance of its results. The salt of endeavour is to some extent taken away. If these battalions are to be abolished, and these batteries cut down, who can say what battalion or other unit may not suffer when the next Army Estimates are discussed? *L'appetit vient en mangeant.* The anti-militarists and peace-at-any-price men have tasted blood. In the Army a high standard of efficient has been set, and officers are everywhere working hard to maintain it. Army officers desire to make the Service a real and serious profession, and keen interest is taken in all work of the soldier, while study is the order of the day. But there is no denying that the present policy is striking a serious blow at all that has been done, and if persevered in will have sad results. There are officers to whom the abolition of their battalions will mean professional extinction. Almost everywhere promotion must be stagnated by the absorption of officers of the disbanded battalions, and the effect will be incalculably bad. And yet cadets are being turned out of Sandhurst, as one of them points out in a letter to-day, 200 at a time, after a course of only one year, which Colonel Kitson, commandant of the Royal Military College, recently declared to be insufficient. The idea is to make good the shortage, and it is encouraging to see so many young men seeking the King's commission: but some are already asking themselves what are the prospects under a system that closes the avenue of advancement. We understand that the attention of officials in Pall Mall has been forcibly drawn to this subject, and to the position of the officers of the condemned battalions.

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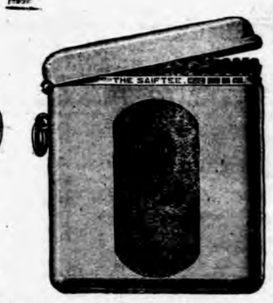

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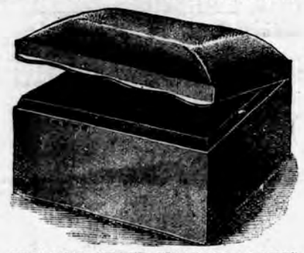

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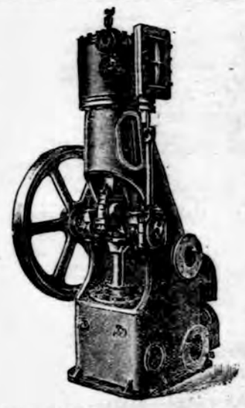

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